BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,289—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
24th Sep.	ARCADIA	6903	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	6284		
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6393
15th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
22nd ,,	ARCADIA	6903	INDIA	7911
29th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
5th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
12th ,,	MONGOLIA	9505		
19th ,,	ARCADIA	6903	OCEANA	6610
26th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th ,,	MARMORA	10509		
17th ,,	ARCADIA	6903	CHINA	7912
24th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
31st ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9600

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipment to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.	
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th	Oct. 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregorj	3rd	Nov. 1904.
DUMBEA	5,507	Charbonnel	1st	Dec. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the.....X

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mesca	4,119	1st Oct. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mesca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,317	8th Oct. 1904
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,587	8th Nov. 1904
† TRIESTE	F. Mercozzi	6,095	8th Dec. 1904
* MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 489, Saloon Rs. 600,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	27th Sep 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 24th September, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 26th September, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 27th September, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th September, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,300 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 2,800 tons, on or about 28th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

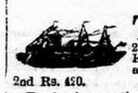
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.



THE above new Steamer, a CITY LINE BOAT, takes 1st and 2nd Class Passengers to LIVERPOOL via KARACHI, LEAVING BOMBAY on or about 24th September. 1st class Rs. 550, 2nd Rs. 420.

For further particulars apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1904.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service, 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route,

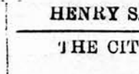
BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Bolallo	17th Nov. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Dec. 1904.

Excellent accommodation, SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230,

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 37.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SOMALI	2655	Volkertsen	26th Sept 1904
S. S. BUNDESRATH.	2086	Ahrens	6th Oct 1904
S. S. SULTAN	2084	Burmeister	24th Oct 1904

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 15th September, 1904.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,
THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815 ; AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
C. P. & CO.'S
PALL MALL WHISKY.
11 YEARS OLD, A CLUB WHISKY—"PRIMUS IN INDIA."

SAMUEL ALLSOPP & SONS' Celebrated "RED HAND" BRAND ALE and STOUT.
PURE CIDER CO.'S CIDER.
GAELIC "OLD SMUGGLER," WHISKY, Very popular.
C. P. & Co.'s "LA TORRE" SHERRY. A NATURAL SOLERA.

SAMUEL ALLSOPP & SONS'
LAGER BEER.
15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN
70
BRANDS
TO SELECT FROM

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
MADRAS
AND
LONDON

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!
DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH
No. II.
CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidize. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

MONGINI BROTHERS
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes.
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month.
LENTILLES, BEANS small and double, RICE (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LEMONS fresh—all of Italian produce.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

LOST, STOLEN OR MISLAID.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undernoted SHARE CERTIFICATE numbered 302 for one Share in the Bank of Bombay last transferred to ISHVARLAL DHIRAJLAL, has been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the said Certificate in any way.

Certificate No. 302 for Share No. 13608 originally issued in the name of JUGJEEVANDAS KHOOSHALDAS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1904, at the Rate of Ten per cent. per annum, and will be payable on and after the 23rd instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 16th Instant.

By order of the Board,

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

Bombay, 21st September, 1904.

NOTICE.

SATURDAY, the 17th, and FRIDAY, the 23rd September, 1904, being the two principal days of the GANPATI FESTIVAL the following roads will be impassable to ordinary traffic :—

GIRGAON BACK ROAD.
CHURNI ROAD.
GIRGAON ROAD.
FRENCH BRIDGE.
FRENCH ROAD upto CHAUPATI.

Those who wish to avoid crowds are therefore advised to select other roads as much as possible between the hours of 5 and 7-30 P. M. on those days.

M. KENNEDY,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 14th September, 1904

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BAI PREMCUVER, widow of NATHU MAHADEVJI of Mangrol Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

BAI FULCOOVER, daughter of NATHU MAHADEVJI and wife of PRANLAL CAPURCHAND of Bombay Dassa Shrimali Bania Jain Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Modikhana within the Fort of Bombay.................. Petitioner

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Twenty first day of September in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and four and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 21st day of September, 1904.

Mr. HIRALAL DAYABHAI, Esqr.
Petitioner's Attorney.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 30TH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 23rd September, 1904, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business, viz :—

1ST. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1903.
2ND. To declare a Dividend.
3RD. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation ; but are eligible for re-election.
4TH. To appoint Auditors for the year 1904 and fix their remuneration.
5TH. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For and on behalf of
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
ભગવાનદાસ વાલજી,
i.e., BHUGWANDASS WALLJEE,
લાલજી નારાણજી,
i.e. LALJEE NARANJEE,
Two of the Receivers appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 67 of 1904.
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th August, 1904.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 5th September to 23rd September, 1904 both days inclusive.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

THE NEW "REVLUC"
PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE CHEAPEST
PEG WHISKY. O T B
Rs. 27 per Dozen.
Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS :
CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.
Suppliers by the Bottle
DENISON & Co. BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy, and efficacious Remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

PARTNER with Rs. 30,000 WANTED. To Develop a Daily Newspaper and Job Printing Concern in a Splendid Climate. Apply to "Enterprise," care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a PARSI, as Private Secretary to a Parsi Gentleman. Salary Rs. 100. Apply with testimonials to "14203," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precis Writing, to arrange hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box "No. 1234 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

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TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th inst. at 3 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. H. Pack and Co., and on account and at the risk of Baloobhoy Sakalchund—

2 strings containing 10 fine white pearls, weighing about 35 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale. The pearls are on view.

SALE OF FINE WHITE PEARLS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagees Sha Hurjeevundas Amarchand and Co. and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Thucker Doongersey Bhanjee—

221 fine white pearls of satlara, weighing about 20) chows and two samoses.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs, CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Household furniture such as sofas couches, easy and small chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, iron safe, office table with 9 drawers, glassdoor book case, goat cart, baba tandem carriage, square piano by Schiedmeyer and Soehne.

50 cases each 4 doz quarts, Dutch Pilsener Beer.
50 cases each 8 doz pints, Dutch Pilsener Beer.
14 cases each 4 doz bottles, Pilsener Beer.
10 cases each 6 doz pints, Pilsener Beer.
26 cases each 4 doz quarts Beer.
10 cases each 6 doz pints Beer.
2 cases 2 doz Bottles champagne.

On account of the concerned.—

2 diamond and pearl spray brooches, 2 pearl and ruby crescent and leaf brooches,

1 pair pearl and ruby ear studs, pearl and topaz necklace and gold brooch.

On account of the manufacturers—

100 doz steel Reads of different counts and inches.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 French polished office shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m., the following ornaments, &c., belonging to the estate of the late Chugonlal Balgowandas, viz :—

Pearl bangles, raifools, nose ring, diamond earbutton and ring, gold bangles, kudda, armlets, patli, chanlanhar, birakanthi, mohanmala, bracelet, bead ornament, silver sankla, athasia, toe rings, waist chain, plates, cups, silk and cotton sarries, choli, cupboard, box, bedstead, pictures, globe lamps, clock, copper and brass utensils, &c.

The property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, next to Messrs Leopold and Co's premises, and above Mr T C Pennington's Pianoforte Depot, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining room, drawing room, bed room and office furniture, rich glassware and crockery, best plateiware, rich silk tapestry lined, drawing room suits, mirror cabinets and chiffoniers, table ornaments, carpets, Hink's kerosine oil standard and hanging lamps, clocks, pictures, large old China jars, one nearly new ebonized grand cottage brass framed pianoforte by Rose and Co, plants &c. the property of J R Carpenter, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE CASE CAMPHOR AND 5 CASES LAMPS AND 2 CASES COTTON SHIRTS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 11-30 a.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 'K' Shed Prince's Dock, on account of the Underwriters the remaining damaged cargo Ex. S. S. 'Tientsin'

G. J. 1 case camphor.
5 cases lamps.

N
L S 2 cases cotton shirts.
A P

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order,
1 bay Australian mare, 15 hands, 7 years, quiet, stylish and broken to harness, good temper, suitable for victoria or dog-cart.
1 grey arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong landaulette suitable for doctor's' use, very light and easy running.
2 Ladies side saddles and one Gentleman saddle.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th inst, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 12, Jenkin's House (second floor), Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, next to the Tramway Company's hay Godown, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by Roberts, Devjee Caujee and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best plateware, drawing room sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyras, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, one handsome sweet-toned piano, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron single and double bedstead, nearly new camera and kodack with lenses and stand, Singapore cane chairs, sewing machine, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian carpets, aluminium cooking pots etc. etc., the property of J. STAFFORD, Esq., and Reverend Mr. W. J. ROBERTSON.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Military Square Lane, Fort, opposite Messrs. Sorabjee Cavasjee & Co., Auctioneers, No. 17, top floor of the Elisian Restaurant, valuable household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, plated ware, dining table and chairs, cabinets, almyrahs, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash hand tables, cooking utensils, etc., etc. the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be ready and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 1st October, 1904, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bhaikhala Foras Road, opposite the Iron Factory, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, dinner wagon, cabinets, table ornaments, glass door almyrahs, one lot new enamelled ware, plated ware and crockery ware, one lot new Christmas cards, single and double bedsteads, few pieces of muslins and loin clothes, one cottage piano by Marks and Co., baba perambulator, dressing and wash hand tables, hanging wall and table lamps, pigeon holes cupboard wall clocks, cooking utensils, &c., &c., the property of JEHANGIR FRAMJI DAVER Esq.

Catalogues will be ready and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

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Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

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or
2½ ,, ,, minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

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For 2 Years... ... ... 5 per cent.
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Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds)

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and despatch guaranteed.

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RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

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CHARGES ; Moderate. TERMS on Application.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion, and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 56
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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
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Third do. .... ,, 3-8
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All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....As. 5 per line
Second do .... ,, 4½
Third do .... ,, 3½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION,

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... ,, 6
Quarterly .... ,, 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... ,, 6
Quarterly .... ,, 3

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 7-16	= — 2-16
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 3-4	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 7-8	= — 1-8

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 7-16	= unchanged
2 months hence	26 5-16	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	57 1-4	= unchanged

EXCHANGE—

Paris cheques	25·21 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin	20·41	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·86 1-8	= — 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-8 per cent	= do
6 " " "	2 7-8 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine" Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 3-8 per cent	= + 1-4
7 day market loans	1 5-8 per cent	= unchanged

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 40,00,000

Rs. 21·30	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 13·30	do	Bombay
Rs. 4·30	do	Madras
Rs. 40·30	At 1s. 4d.	

Minimum rate received 3¹⁄₂ per cent. Average rate 16·00.
Telegraphic Transfers—nil.
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 49,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 40,00,000
Extra allotments Bills on Bombay Rs. 10,000 at 1s 4 1-32d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 13-16 A.-S. steady.

WHEAT—
White Delhi 31 3-4 O.-N. Done steady

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 36 9-8 S.-O. sellers steady

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3-8

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef	27
Finest Australian Mutton	28/9

General tone of auction Firm.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed irregular. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 4,000. Spot 6·70. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 13-16 + 1-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 5,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·92	5·82	5·97
+14	+14	+13
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·77	5·75	5·75
+13	+13	+13
Mar.-April	April.-May	May-June.
5·76	5·76	5·76
+14	+13	+13

Receipts at U S Ports	43,000
Do. last year	34,000
Exports to Great Britain	46,000
Do. do Continent	24,000

In New York—

Spot	11·20 + 20
Futures, month of December	10·87 + 22
Do. do. March	10·78 + 24

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 3-4
Futures, month of Dec.	10·75 + 18
Do. do. March	10·79 + 20
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 21st September, 1904 :—

Cotton	1,315 bales.
Wheat	7,296 cwts.
Linseed	8,467 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,285 "
Gingellyseed	1,075 "
Poppyseed	4,555 "
Groundnuts	190 "
Castorseed	3,495 "
Rice	10,420 "
Myrabollams	401 "
Cottonseed	11,107 "
Mowraseed	1,169 "
Gram	413 "
Joowar	1,932 "
Maize	nil

PRICES OF BULLION.

English Bar Gold	23-15-8
China Leaf	23-14 Nom.
Pekin Bar Gold, Old	23-11 "
Do. New	23-12 "
Australian Bar Gold, 100 touch	23-14-0 "
Bombay do. do.	24-1-0
English Sovereign	15-1-0
Do. Dragoons	15-0-0
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	70-12-0
Do. 17¼	70-14-0

BOMBAY, SEPT. 22.

Exchange—Tone steady to firm.

Bank T.T.				1s 3 31-32 1-4d.
Bank Demand				1s-4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 5-32d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 9-32d
French Francs	3	do	do	170
Marks	3	do	do	138
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		135
Shanghai	30	do	do	188
Japan	30	do	do	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.
Cash 98-11
1st Settlement 30th September 98·9
Money Market,—Tone easy.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April			3 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay	do	16th June	3	do
Bank of Bengal	do	23rd June	3	do
Bank of Madras	do	6th July	4	do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.					
Linseed.—Tone steady.								
Ready	6	4	0	to	6	3	0	
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.								
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	1	0	to	5	3	0	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	12	0	to	5	13	0	
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.								
Ready	5	13	0	to	5	14	0	
Castorseed—Tone steady.								
Ready	26	0	0	to	25	0	0	

WHEAT.—Tone.
Pissi 91 per cent. Rs. 29
Club, No. 1 Rs. 29 1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM

Tone—		quiet.
Estimated sales	bales	4,000
Imports	do	1,000

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·89	5·79	5·77
—3	—3	—2
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	Feb.-Mch.
5·75	5·74	5·74
—2	—1	—1
Mch-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5·74	5·74	5·74
—2	—2	—2

COTTON.—The market opened steady with an advance of about Rs. 3 on yesterday's quotations but closes with an easier tendency. We hear of little actual business passing.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

SEPTEMBER 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran. perfect Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect, Via Valentia, perfect, Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. via Amoor prefect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect, Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, Perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon. St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne Paramaribo interrupted (14-7-04)

Cable Cayenne—Pinheros, interrupted. (4-8-03)

Cable Dominique—Martinique, and St. Lucia—Martinique interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (14-5-03)

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk and Code addresses should not be used. (4-8-03)

Cables between Vladivostok and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all clases of telegrams. (18-2-04)

The Vladivostock route being temporarily closed.

Telegrams via China for Europe and places beyond should bear in the preamble the indication via Kiachto.

The charges are the same as by the Vladivostock route. 25-2-04).

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 21st September 1904.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	20	9	36 a.m.	2?	49
Teheran	21	1	25 a.m.	1	26
Suez	21	2	50 p.m.	0	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 21st September, 1904

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	16	0	1
Karachi	0	25	0	3
Madras	0	25	0	3

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BOAS—September 18, at 25, Clarence Parade, Southsea the wife of H J Boas C S, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LANE-BROWN—September 9, at Mussoorie, the wife of H Lane-Brown, Civil Engineer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STANLEY—SANDFORD—September 16, at All Saints' Church, Coonoor, by the Rev F E Cameron Howard Stanley, of the Bombay District Police, Kathiawar to Laura Evelyn, younger daughter of Mr J R Sandford, C E, Calcutta, and Mrs Sandford, of Fern Hill, Coonoor.

DEATHS.

KELLY—September 16, at Ranipet, Alexina, the widow of the late Colonel James Kelly, Madras Staff Corps. Deeply lamented.

RIDLEY—September 17, at the Balrampur Hospital, Lucknow, Matthew Ridley, for 25 years Supdt of Govt Gardens, Lucknow, aged 56 years.

WALTER—September 18, at Salem, Sarah Jane, the wife of James Walter, Inspector of Police.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 5h. 56m. High water, 10-43m, 10 51a. Low water, 4-4m., 4-29a.
Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3 p. m.
Rovers' Association Football Tournament.

PORT TRUST EMPLOYES' ANNUAL THANKSGIVING MASS.—The Annual Mass in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus given by the Catholic employes of the Bombay Port Trust will be celebrated at the Cathedral of Our Lady of Glory, Mazagon, on Sunday, the 25th instant, at 10 a. m.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of the above-named Orphanage:—Shri Gold and Silver Dharamno Kanto through Chowkasi Gordhandass Ranchodass, every year Rs. 20. Shett Dhanji Mulji Rs. 50, Shett Jeewram Vasanji Rs. 25, Bai Kesherbai Velanker Rs. 5.

FOUND IN A DRAIN.—The dead body of a Hindu man, name unknown aged about thirty-five years, was, on Wednesday afternoon found floating in a large drain near Cleveland Road Bunder by a Municipal peon, who informed the police. Information was circulated and telephonic messages were despatched to the different police stations in the City, but no one came forward to identify the body. There were no marks of violence on the body which was in a decomposed state. The arms and legs had bandages on them and there was a blanket over the upper part of the body put on in such a way, as not to leave the motions of the arms free. At an inquest held yesterday at the Morgue by the Acting Coroner, Mr. J. M. Payne, the Jury returned an open verdict.

THEFT BY A BOARDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J.W.S. Dracup, Inspector Carter charged Sawaliaram Govinda a Hindu, with stealing a dhotur, belonging to one Ragoo Rasha. The evidence showed that the accused boarded with one Narayen Anjoo. On the 4th instant, the complainant came to Bombay from his native town and put up with Narayen. After his meals in the evening of that day the complainant went to hear "bhajan" leaving his dhotur hanging on a peg in the room. When he returned at 11 p. m. he missed the dhotur. The accused also disappeared on the same day and no trace of him could be found until Wednesday last when the complainant came upon him on Curry Road and handed him over to the police. The accused denied the charge, alleging that the complainant had given him the dhotur in exchange for his turban. He was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURT.—A sitting of the Court of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, consisting of Mr. A. M. Kajiji, Barrister-at-law, (Chairman) and Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas, Dr. A. G. Viegas and Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar, was held yesterday morning at the Mazagon Police Court, when again a number of petty cases were disposed of. Amongst these cases was one in which Elias Ezekiel, a Jew aged twenty, employed as a clerk, was charged with disorderly behaviour on a public road. It appeared that the accused went to a tailor at Byculla on Wednesday morning and demanded his clothes. The owner of the shop being absent, a servant named Domingo De Costa gave the accused his clothes and asked for money. The accused got offended and gave the servant a slap. The latter closed and they both came struggling on to the road. A policeman doing duty at the spot went to separate them, when the accused pushed him. The sepoy then arrested him. The accused denied having slapped the tailor's servant or pushed the policeman. The Court on the evidence, held the charge proved and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20 or in default to suffer two days' rigorous imprisonment.

EASTERN STAR TENT'S CONCERT.—The members and friends of "Eastern Star Tent, I. O. R.," gave the first of a monthly series of concerts on Wednesday last in their rooms in Apollo Street. The entertainment was a bright and varied one, to which the following ladies and gentlemen contributed: Mesdames Walker, Mayers, Jervis and Imerie and Miss Gutteredge; Messrs. East, Haddrell, Jolly, Hartles, Kingston, Murphy, McCheyne and Jones. Special mention must be made of the violin playing of Mr. Haddrell and the comic songs of Mr. Jolly who kept the evidence in roars of laughter and had to respond with encores each time he sang. The coster songs of Mr. Jones (in character) were very good, and the step dancing of Mr. McCheyne was a triumph of the terpsichorean art. Mrs. Mayers' songs and Mrs. Walker's and Mrs. Jervis' vocal duets were well appreciated as was Mrs. Imerie's comic song. Messrs. Haddrell and Kingston's violin duet; Miss and Master Gutteredge's pianoforte duet; Mr. East's flute solo and the mandoline and violin trio of Messrs. Hartles, Haddrell and Kingston provided the music of the evening. Mr. J. D. Costa who opened the proceedings of the evening with a pianoforte solo, played all the accompaniments, in his well-known sympathetic manner, which added largely to the success of the entertainment. The concert was well attended.

THE KINDERGARTEN SYSTEM.—On the 20th instant, Mr. K. P. Upadhyaya B.A., delivered a lecture on Kindergarten in the Bhuleshwar Municipal School, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Gokaldas Kahandas Parekh. The lecture was well attended. The audience consisted mostly of teachers, who were pleased with the way in which the lecturer expounded the principles of Frochel. The President thanked the lecturer for the trouble he had taken and advised all the teachers to study the system and put it into practice. The meeting was then dispersed. Mr Upadhyaya delivered another lecture in English on the same system in the Alexandra Girls School under auspices of Mr. C. M. Cursetji. The Honourable Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided. The lecturer explained the educative influence of the system and then entered into details so as to show how all the gifts and occupations should be taught to young children. The lecturer dwelt at length upon the necessity of making a sort of revolution in the present system of education in India and of substituting, instead, a more modern and up to date method. He tried to prove, that the kindergarten system, if applied in all its aspects, with necessary modifications, suitable to the circumstances of this country, would prove successful in imparting to children sound practical education. But this system, for its full success must be very well and fully equipped with all the necessary requirements such as good and commodious building, trained teachers—females to be preferred; sufficient materials and a fairly intelligent batch of pupils in the initial and experimental stage.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLE-CHASES.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Western India Stakes—Red Coral, Magician, Gentle Lady, Northumberland, Sort-j II late Milos, Ca..b ne, Cretonne, Hoop Iron Sainte Marquise
The International Plate—Tight Lace, Astrologer, Nautilus, Lady Jers.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. A. F. Maconochie, I. C. S., on relief, is appointed Political Agent, Surgana.

Mr. S. R. Arthur, I. C. S., on return to duty, acts as Political Agent, Janjira. Mr. A. R. Bonus I. C. S., on relief, becomes Political Agent, Akalkot.

Mr. A. W. Varley, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Surat, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class.

The services of Major E. St. A. Wake, Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., on return to duty is appointed Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, I.C.S., is allowed an extension by six days of the furlough granted to him in Government Notifications dated 11th March 1903, and 16th August 1904.

Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, I.C.S., is appointed to do duty as Assistant Collector in Khandesh as a temporary measure.

Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S., has been allowed to return to duty before the expiry of his leave.

Mr. S. R. Arthur, I.C.S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, Assistant to the Collector of Abkari, Bombay, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. S. R. Arthur, I. C. S., on return to duty, acts as Collector of Kolaba and member and president of the District Local Board.

Mr. A. R. Bonus, I. C. S., on relief is appointed Collector of Sholapur and member and president of the District Local Board.

Mr. A. F. Maconochie, I. C. S., on relief is appointed Collector of Nasik and member and president of the District Local Board.

Mr. J. A. G. Wales, M.A. (Oxon), I. C. S., on relief, is appointed to be Assistant Collector, Broach.

Mr. W. C. Tudor-Owen, I. C. S., has been appointed to do duty as Assistant Collector, Poona, as a temporary measure, with effect from the date of relief of special locust duty and pending the commencement of the Survey and Agricultural Classes.

Mr. M. D. Mackenzie, Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, is allowed privilege leave for one month and a half. Mr. C. A. Beyts, I. C. S., to act as Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. M. D. Mackenzie.

Mr. R. M. Kennedy, I. C. S., Commissioner, N. D., is allowed privilege leave for three months, in combination with furlough for three months, with effect from 3rd October, or subsequently.

The Rev. W. J. M. Kennelly, Chaplain of Byculla has been granted privilege leave for three months.

The Rev. G. R. A. Courtice, on return from privilege leave, officiates as Chaplain of Byculla.

Major H. Herbert, F. R. C. S., I.M.S., on return to duty, takes up his appointment of Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, Grant Medical College.

Captain C. H. S. Lincoln, M. R. C. S. (Eng.), L. R. C. P. (Lond.), I. M. S., has been granted privilege leave of absence for one month from the 24th August.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., has been appointed as Superintendent in charge of the revision of the Imperial Gazetteer, in addition to his ordinary duties, vice Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S., granted leave.

Major J. G. Hojel, M.B., B.S., I. M. S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. L. W. Hartley, Presidency Inspector of Factories, has been allowed leave on medical certificate for three months with effect from the 1st August.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., has been appointed to be additional Special Collector under the Land Acquisition Act for the acquisition of lands for the purposes of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust vice Mr. J. McNeill, I. C. S.

Major T. E. Dyson, M.B., C.M., I. M. S., on relief, resumes his appointment as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration District.

Captain S. H. Burnett, M. B., C. M., I. M. S., on relief, acts as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. S. Lyons, M. D., I. M. S., on return to duty, takes up his appointment as Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Lunatic Asylums, Dharwar.

Major B. B. Grayfoot, M. D., I. M. S., on relief, resumes his appointment as Medical Officer to the Kathiawar Political Agency and in charge of the West Hospital, Rajkot.

Captain V. B. Bennett, M. B., I. M. S., on relief acts as Civil Surgeon, Bijapur, pending further orders.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Hardinge, will probably sail for Berbera on the 25th inst., conveying the 33rd Punjabis for service in Somaliland. The R. I. M. S. Clive, Commander W G Beauchamp will sail to-morrow for Aden and Berbera. She will carry seven convalescents, 1st. Battn., the Buffs from Deolali.

The transport "Avoca" will sail from Bombay for Port Elizabeth, South Africa, on the 30th instant with the following units, &c.:—4th Dragoon Guards from Muttra, Head Quarter Wing, 1st Norfolk Regiment from Bareilly, 53rd Company, R.G.A., from Bombay (en route to St. Helena), 1 man, 5th Dragoon Guards, from Lucknow. Son of Colonel Driscoll (indulgence passenger). The above will be embarked from the Sassoon Dock under the following arrangements:—The Head-Quarter Wing, 1st Norfolk Regiment, will be railed from Bareilly to Bombay (Sassoon Dock) under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Sirhind District arriving with baggage and families complete at 6-20 a.m. (5-50 local time) on the 29th instant, and will be embarked the same day. Under the orders of the Officer Commanding Royal Garrison Artillery the heavy baggage of the 53rd Company, R.G.A., will be loaded on a barge in the Sassoon Dock at 2 p. m. on the 28th instant. The personnel of the Company, with families and light baggage, will arrive at the Sassoon Dock for embarkation not later than 6-30 a.m. on the 29th, and after medical inspection will be embarked. The 4th Dragoon Guards will be railed under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Meerut District from Muttra to Bombay Sassoon Dock, and will arrive, with families and baggage complete, at an hour to be hereafter notified on the 30th instant, and, after medical inspection, will be embarked the same day. The former details will embark with the 4th Dragoon Guards.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	6*
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	5	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	4	21*
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	3	2	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	11	11	94
Total plague deaths to date	276,875	223,900	
Same date last year	15	9	66

*1 Removedd, to Maratha Hospital.

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
1	6

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

TOWN DUTY FRAUDS.

Consideration was given to the following resolution of the Standing Committee:—"That the report, dated the 8th July 1904, of the Sub-Committee appointed by Standing Committee Resolution dated the 22nd June 1904, on the proposals made in the Commissioner's letter dated the 9th June 1904, for an additional staff, &c., for regularly checking the Town Duty Documents and for exercising a general supervision over the refund exports by test inspection of goods, &c., be approved and adopted, That the Commissioner's letter dated the 9th June 1904, together with the Sub-Committee's report thereon, be forwarded to the Corporation with reference to their Resolutions dated, respectively, the 6th August and 14th December 1903, with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that, in the circumstances stated, sanction be given to the employment up to the end of the current official year, of the staff mentioned below (with Rs. 15 per mensem for contingencies) for the work above mentioned, and that the Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation at the end of the current official year how the arrangement has worked:—one inspector on Rs. 150 per mensem; one inspector on Rs. 100 per mensem, one inspector on Rs 75 per mensem, three peons at Rs. 10 per mensem and allowance to town duty refund examiner at Rs. 150 per mensem.

Dr. N N Katrak proposed that sanction be given to the employment of the staff recommended by the Standing Committee and that the Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation, at the end of the year, as to how the arrangement had worked.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta moved an amendment to the effect that the subject be referred to a Committee for consideration and report.

Dr. Viegas was allowed to withdraw the motion, of which he had given a notice, in connection with the subject.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey moved another amendment which embodied the original proposition as well as the amendment of Sir Pherozeshah.

In the course of discussion Mr. Dinshaw Wacha said the only remedy to check these frauds was to do away with the octroi duty which gave them a revenue of only about two lakhs and a half of rupees. His opinion was that so long as the octroi duty existed, these frauds would continue.

The Municipal Commissioner said that a Committee was proposed on the subject at the time of the frauds and a resolution was passed in January 1896 in the matter, but that Committee was not able to present its report until December 1898, that was to say, two years and eleven months after the Committee was first appointed. If the present Committee were to take time anything like that as the former Committee did, it would probably be found difficult to come to any conclusion as was the case on the former occasion. It was very desirable that the Corporation should agree to sanction the extra establishment asked for until such time as the whole question was gone into. In a great city like Bombay where they levied the octroi, there must be abuses. The Corporation would do well to pass the amendment of the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas's amendment was on a division carried. The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah having withdrawn his amendment, the first amendment was also carried as a substantive motion.

Sir Pherozeshah M Mehta withdrew his amendment in favour of the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey's amendment, which was carried.

PROPOSED ADDRESS TO LORD CURZON.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given to the expenditure of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 to meet the cost of engrossing and illuminating the address of welcome to be presented to the Right Hon'ble Baron Curzon of Kedleston Viceroy-designate of India on his arrival in Bombay in October next and of a silver casket to contain the address.

The resolution was adopted.

TRUNK WATER MAINS.

Consideration was given to a resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending the Corporation to sanction the cost, estimated at Rs. 25,000, of providing the trunk water mains with Deacon differentiating water meters, including inspection and testing fees.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr Vithaldas D. Thackersey the Corporation sanctioned the amount.

The resolution was adopted.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST'S SCHEMES.

The Corporation recorded resolutions of Government according sanction to the City of Bombay Improvement Trust's Police Accommodation Schemes on the Agripada Estate, on the Wodehouse Road Estate, and in First, Nagpada, and street schemes from Carnac Bridge to Queen's Road, from Morlands Road to Ripon Road and on the Hornby Road Estate.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3 p.m., on Monday next

ALLEGED INGENIOUS SWINDLE.

STUFFED GOLD ORNAMENTS.

CHARMS FOR THE GULLIBLE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Amarchand Magan, a gold-smith, Mohan Jadavji and Kuverji Devsi were charged on forty-one counts with cheating in respect of stuffed gold ornaments and thereby deceiving several Hindu shroffs of the city and raising on their pledge about Rs. 2,600 by fraudulent practices. Superintendent Stanford with Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared to prosecute. Mr. Godinho, pleader, defended the first accused, and Mr. Raghunath S. Pundit, barrister, appeared for the second accused, while the third accused stood undefended. The case created a sensation amongst the Marwaris, members of which community overcrowded the court-room.

To begin with Mr Godinho asked his Worship to take one of the strongest and most typical case first and it was agreed to take a case in which the complainant was one Kastur Indur.

Mr. Kapadia then stated the facts of the accused's procedure. It appeared that the first accused a gold-smith, did extensive business, and had not only other goldsmiths working under him, but other goldsmiths of the town used to get work from him. The remaining two accused pledged the ornaments. Their gang included other eight or nine persons who contributed in some way or other in carrying on the business. A chain was produced in the Court apparently made of gold and of an attractive pattern, the result of the efforts of the goldsmiths. The accused had afterwards submitted the chain to a particular operation of stuffing its hollows with a metallic powder called "boda." Then the chain which weighed double its original weight was pledged with the ignorant, who believed the chain to have strong medical and hygenic charms to cure all physical complaints. In this way ornaments were stuffed and pledged for sums of money greater than the true value of the articles. One of the accused would stand security in the event of any being demanded, by the person receiving the pledge, to show their so-called good faith. They were particular not to sell such ornaments, where they feared they would be subjected to fire and other tests, which would ultimately betray them. They had about a dozen chains stuffed in this way ready to be pledged. Other ornaments such as wristlets, armlets, and necklaces were stuffed with the boda metalic powder with an eye to fraud upon persons receiving the pledges. It was said that the first accused had by these dishonest practices and with the help of others amassed a good sum of money. None of the complainants had the least idea as to how they were being deceived by the accused until the Police appeared on the scene and exposed the accused.

Some evidence having been recorded the case was adjourned.

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

RELATIONS BETWEEN A MINOR AND GUARDIAN.

JUDGMENT OF THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, at the High Court on Thursday, disposed of an appeal in the case of Imperator against Jetha Nathoo and Bechar Samal, who were convicted by Mr. Batchelor, when Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, of wrongfully concealing a girl knowing that she had been kidnapped, and were sentenced each to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default further rigorous imprisonment for six months. Mr. R. W. Desai and Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the accused; and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The first accused in the case, Bai Ganga, a Koli widow who did not appeal, was charged before the Sessions Judge with kidnapping a minor girl, Jetki, from the lawful guardianship of her mother; and the two appellants, who were young men of the Kachia caste, were charged with wrogfully concealing her, knowing that she had been kidnapped. The kidnapping was alleged to have been committed in Ahmedabad city. Jetki was a Kumbhar girl, and was married about a year ago in the Surat district. In January last, she came to Ahmedabad on a visit to her widowed mother Jamni. She and her mother eked out a scanty livelihood by working as labourers in the vegetable market. The Sessions Judge convicted Bai Ganga of kidnapping and sentenced her to four years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to a further term of one year's rigorous imprisonment; while the two appellants, Jetha and Bechar, were convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Batty, in giving the judgment of the Court, said: We think that there is no reasonable ground for interfering with the convictions. Minute discrepancies in the statements of the witnesses for the prosecution have been pointed out. Most of them have been explained. We are not prepared to attach any importance to the residue. The main contentions are that no taking or enticing from the keeping of a legal guardian is established: that even if it were, the present appellants are not shown to have had knowledge of it, that the appellants attempted no concealment or confinement, and have not even been satisfactorily identified, and that the age of Jetki has not been proved as below sixteen years. Looking to the broad features of the case, we think, it would be very difficult to hold that the girl Jetki was not deliberately taken beyond the reach of those who would have a right to control her conduct, and in view of the conduct of the present appellants, it would be equally difficult to hold that they were not fully aware of the nature of the transaction. They took away the girl by night in a closed carriage from the house of the accused No. 1, who did not accompany them, to a solitary bungalow far away from the town, and detained her there during two days and nights. Their defence was a complete denial of all connection with the matter—and that denial failing in face of the evidence adduced, they allege that they had no knowledge whatever of any impropriety in the removal of Jetki from the keeping of any lawful guardian. But we think that their conduct in itself was inconsistent with this allegation. The removal of Jetki alone—and with every precaution of secrecy—to an empty and remote bungalow, indicates that they were aware of the necessity to conceal it from persons who could have interposed with authority.

Next, it was contended that Jetki had voluntarily left the keeping of her lawful guardian, before any of the three accused persons took or enticed her; and English cases were cited to show that, in such circumstances, no subsequent taking or enticing would be an offence. We think that there may be danger in construing the provisions of the Indian Penal Code with reference to decisions in England on an enactment of another Legislature and applicable to conditions different from those now in question. In the English enactments referred to, the word "possession" is used to indicate the relation between the minor and the guardian which must be severed to constitute the offence. The phrase in section 361 used is "keeping of the lawful guardian." The Legislature has advisedly preferred this phrase to the word "possession," which frequently recurs in the Code in connection with inanimate objects. The word "keeping," we think, connotes the fact that it is just compatible with independence of action and movement in the object kept. It implies neither prehension or detention, but rather maintenance, protection and control manifested not by continual action, but as available on necessity arising. And this relation between the minor and the guardian is, we think, certainly not dissolved so long as the minor can at will take advantage of it and place herself within the sphere of its operation. In the present instance, we have no hesitation in holding that the relation was not dissolved at the time when the first accused met the minor in the market or its precincts. We see no reason to suppose that it had ceased before the appellants in these two appeals (213 and 214) arrived at the house of the first accused or even until they entered the hired carriage with the minor. From that moment it may be—but so far as the evidence goes, no earlier—commenced the removal of the minor from a position in which she could avail herself of the keeping of her guardian; and we think that the appellants must have been fully aware, from the precautions taken by them, that this would be the result of their action in so taking the minor away with them. We cannot accept the suggestion that the appellants must have been ignorant that the minor had a lawful guardian. Her age and sex rendered that a matter of practical certainty; and that the clandestine removal is evidence that the appellants realised this.

We are unable to regard as serious the contention that there was no concealment in the removal by night of the minor to an empty bungalow far from the town. The same remark applies to the contention that there is no proof of age. There is nothing to rebut the medical evidence. Lastly it was urged that the identification of the appellants as the persons who removed Jetki is insufficient. Jetki and we think also the driver, and the page at the bungalow, had ample opportunity of becoming acquainted with the appearance of the whole party who, in the peculiar circumstances would naturally attract special observation. The conclusion arrived at by the Sessions Judge is one with which we ought not to interfere. No motive is shown for the witnesses to come forward and accuse innocent persons. For these reasons we dismiss the appeals, and confirm the conviction and sentence.

THE BOMBAY-PUNJAB MAIL.

IT is practically certain that the mail train from Bombay to the Punjab will be accelerated by between two and three hours within the next few months, the speed being increased and halts at refreshment-stations being dispensed with owing to the employment of refreshment cars. The general employment of bogey carriages also will conduce, to the comfort of passengers, this class of vehicle being destined to replace the older kind of carriage on all the principal lines in India. It should be possible in the case of both the up mail trains from Bombay and Calcutta to run bogey carriages as far as Rawal Pindi instead of to Lahore only. Thence the remaining short distance to Peshawar must be covered by ordinary passenger trains at present. As regards the down mail from the Punjab to Bombay the proposals from the Bombay side would give an earlier arrival at that port, but at the expense of the Punjab and the United Provinces. The suggested timing would involve an earlier closing by some three hours at Lahore, Simla, Lucknow, Cawnpore and other stations. This would be most inconvenient, especially as regards the weekly mail for Europe, and such a change would be resented by the public. It would, in fact, be a retrograde step and not an improvement. As regards the Calcutta-Punjab service the East Indian Railway mean to save time by employing refreshment-cars. They will thus be able to start the down-train from Kalka at 7-30 p. m. instead of at 6 p. m; and the up train from Howrah could be started half-an-hour later, a change which would be much appreciated at Calcutta. The alteration in timing will probably be settled next month and should be introduced in the course of the cold weather.—"Pioneer."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Orwell, 2445 tons, Captain W Frame, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chilka, 1 77 tons, Captain J R Cammack, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE City Line steamer City of Delhi, 2826 tons, Captain A J Elliott, will sail to-day, for Liverpool with a general cargo and Mr J Rumsden as a cabin passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Wardha, 2562 tons, Captain E Honeywood, will sail to-day, for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr Luckmichand as a passenger.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, 2,285 tons, Captain W J Lennox, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow, 18th August via Berkenhead, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vita, 500 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Bushire 7th September, with a general cargo, 9 cases opium and 192 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 752 tons, Captain M Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 20th September, with a general cargo, one horse, Mr and Mrs Smith, Mr Chatfield and 566 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Sphinx	Comdr Kemp	Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr H C Somerville	Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing	Comdr Oldham	Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Warden	R I Marine
R I M S Clive	Comdr Beauchamp	R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Capt M R Hill	Royal Navy
R I M S Minto	Lt Comdr Marsack	R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	Survey steamer
Torpedo Boat Baluchi	—	—
Do Karen	—	—
Do Pathan	—	—

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 22.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Simla	3805	Summers			P & O Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davison			E Tejbhoy
Caledonia	3529	Tocque	Aden		P & O Co
Bombay	2049	Vicary			Standard & Co
Heecinee	993	Lorne			B & P S N Co
Kangra	1478	Maclean	P Gulf		M M & Co
Baron Dalmeny	1503	Parker			W & A G & Co
Orwell	2445	Frame			W & A G & Co
Nurani	2870	Bollen			T M & Co
Chilka	1477	Cammack			M M & Co
Valetta	1937	Mc Morran			W and A Graham & Co
Clematis	2859	Monro	Birkenhead	30-9	J M & Co
Kerbela	1468	Donald	N F		M M & Co
Bhundara	2215	Swanson			M M & Co
Caspian	2318	Young			Bombay Co
Madura	1273	Henderson	P Gulf		M M & Co
Scindia	2050	Kedslie			M M & Co
Warora	2565	England			M M & Co
Dumra	762	Williams	Karachi	24-9	M M & Co
Vita	500	Cutbush			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Olympia	3169	Osborne	L'pool	2-9	W & A G & Co
B	Aston Hall	2312	McFee	L'pool	28-9	Killick Nixon
C	Tokio	2481	Jones	Karachi	30-9	F Muir & Co
F	City of Manchester	3562	Renaut	K'chi	27-9	K Nixon&Co
H	Moshtari	1110	Storez	Red Sea Ports	24-9	B & P S N Co
K	Stanley Hall	2260	Hood	Dunkirk	23-9	K Nixon & Co
M	Avoca	3410	Windebanks	Durban	26-9	M M & Co
M	Indravati	513	Mahomed	Jamnagar	3-9	Spd & Co
N	Somali	1623	Volkertson	Zanzibar	26-9	A Strandes
O	Nerbudda			Zanzibar	4-10	M M
P	Trifels	3000	Feltrup	Karachi	22-9	Glade and Co

Alongside

O	Landaura	2167	Ferguson	Calcutta	24-9	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Puri	827	Ahmed	Repairing		Shpd & Co
Ponani	524	Mohamed	Bhavnagar	24-9	Shepherd
Bahaduri	829	Fakura	Karachi	21-9	Shepherd & Co

30 Ton Crane.

Sabarmati	521	Ahmed	N F		Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
2	Arcadia	6603	Cubitt	Aden	24-9	P & O S N Co
3	City of Delhi	2371	Elliott	Liverpool	23-9	K N & Co
5	Mazagon	3280	Hall	China	28-9	P & O Co
6	Langsale	2515	Gray	Antwerp	21-9	M M & Co
6	Clan Stuart	2285	Lennox	Calcutta	10-9	F Muir & Co
7	Maria Valerie	2643	Berberovich	Kobe	27-9	A L S N
7	Imperator	2320	Mcson	Trieste	1 10	A L S N
9	Kt of the Garter	4291	Billett	Hull	26-9	K N & Co
15	Swaledale	2343	Manship	Mangalore	17-9	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

G	Courland	760	Ebrahim	Repairing	Shpd & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Clan Stuart s	Lennox	Glasgow, Aug 18
	Dumra s	Williams	Karachi, Sept 20
	Vita s	Cutbush	Bushire, Sept 7

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From
22	Katoria s	McClelland	Persian Gulf
	Chilka s	Cammack	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer City of Delhi, Alliott, for Liverpool
" Orwell, Frame, for Calcutta
" Wardha, Honywood, for Calcutta &c

Steamer Valetta for Port Said for orders.
Steamer Caspian, for Liverpool &c
" Simla, for China

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Names.	Tons.	From
18	Lightning	2422	Hongkong
18	Burrsfield	2615	Bombay
19	Rabenfels	2962	Hamburg
19	Steinberger	2311	Madras
19	Umbilo	1232	Natal
19	Nippon	3330	Georgetown

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Names.	Tons.	For
19	Bangala	1935	Rangoon
19	Argus	1822	Australia
19	Obra	2456	Bombay
19	Venetia	2313	Colombo
20	Saint Quintin	2170	New York
20	Ethiopia	3428	Rangoon

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sep.	Vessel.	From
18	Clan Campbell	Coast
19	Nairung	Calcutta
20	Bihara	Rangoon
20	Flamingo	Calcutta

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, September 22.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Persia, with the outward mails of the 16th instant, left here at 6 a m, to-day.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ula, left Marseilles, homewards mails, on the evening of the 20th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Sunda, arrived at Suez from Colombo, on the evening of the 20th instant.

The steamer Moldavia arrived at Suez, from Colombo, on the morning of the 20th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—32 bales wool and 28 bales goat hair M J Jomabhoy and Co; 11 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 2 bales wool S J Mahomed; 140 bales wool Currimbhoy Nanjee; 85 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 32 bales wool F F Campbell and Co; 60 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 1809 cwts metheyseed Paner and Krause; 40 bales wool K B Telang; 97 bales wool Morarjee Ratansee; 5000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros; 2 bales wool; F F Campbell and Co; 24 bags wheat flour Pombay Flour Mill Co

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—48 bags wheat flour Bombay Flour Mill Co

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—1 1-4 cwts Ivory K N Mianu

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—4300 cwts cottonseed Ralli Brothers; 4000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co; 2000 cwts cottonseed Ernst Lam and Co; 6600 cwts cottonseed 2015 cwts myrabollams; Waghjee Becher 2000 cwts cottonseed David Sassoon and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Stanley Hall s—10716 cwts wheat 2406 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 4000 cwts linseed and 6000 cwts wheat Volkart Brothers; 820 cwts linseed Societa Coloniale Italiana

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Kt of the Garter s—2410 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers; 2001 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Trifels s—4000 cwts rapeseed Volkart Brothers

FOR SHANGHAI.

Maria Valerie s—3 6 bales twis, Talati and Co; 500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co
Mazagoon s—100 bales twist David Sassoon and Co

FOR KOBE.

Mazagon s—316 bales cotton R S N Talati and Co; 200 bales cotton The Metseed B Kaisha.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Good Spirits. Everyone has frequently experienced sudden personal changes from gaiety to gloom. The wind and weather oftentimes receive the blame when a faulty digestion is alone the cause of the depression. Holloway's Pills can be honestly recommended for regulating a disordered stomach and improving digestion. They entirely remove the sense of fulness and oppression after eating. They clear the furred tongue, and act as a wholesome stimulant to the liver, and a gentle aperient to the bowels. They healthfully rouse both body and mind. Holloway's Pills are the best antidotes for want of appetite, nausea, flatulency, heartburn, languor, depression, and that apathy so characteristic of chronic derangement of the digestion.

WHEN

PORT ARTHUR

FALLS

the World will turn to his neighbour and say "I told you so. 'Twas but a question of time."

We have been telling a story for the past 28 years to this effect.

It is but a question of time when you will wear nothing but PURE WOOL.

The longer you delay wearing it the longer you are deprived of the health and comfort connected with it.

And when you have tried it, and tell us how pleased and comfortable you feel, we can say "We told you so." We have proved it so often.

Another name for Pure Wool is "LALIMLI."

When you think of Pure Wool remember that we make anything you can mention with only Pure Wool in it.

Send for Samples now.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD., CAWNPORE.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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A OUR renowned MEDICINE is the remedy for nervous and muscular debility, breakdown, loss of memory and vitality, exhaustion, mental dejection, and evils. Pleasant, prompt, potent and pure. THAT'S SURE. Price, Rupee 1. Write for free circulars, and testimonials &c. Letters held very strictly private. Address only to V. C. MUKHERJI & Co., V. C. Works, Managers, Hang.

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THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

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TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

D. MACROPOLO & CO.,

CURZON & CO.,

F. CORNAGLIA,

and at the

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OF

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPT. 23, 1904.

ARMY REFORM.

MAJOR EVANS GORDON, a military member of Parliament, who was once an officer in the Indian Staff Corps, has given us his views on War Office and Army Reforms in a handy volume, which Messrs. Constable have published for him, under the title of "The Cabinet and the War." His opinions are worthy of consideration, for Major Gordon has studied the questions as a soldier should. In future the apex of our military organisation, he writes, will be the Defence Committee, which, "assisted by a small Secretariat, will deal with questions of national defence and will foresee Imperial requirements," while the Army Council, "freed from routine, will find the time and the means to direct military policy, to foresee military requirements and to frame the measures of organisation, the neglect of which in time of peace entails disaster or ruinously expensive improvisation in war." Important as the controlling power of the Army Council is under this definition, it is pointed out that it concerns only one of the services and is, therefore, necessarily subordinate to the co-ordinating head of all the departments concerned in the conduct of, and in the preparation for, war which will fulfil the main functions of a General Staff as they are now understood all over the civilised world by statesmen who have considered the necessities and conditions of Empire. The Defence Committee he regards as being in its third form, and in tracing its evolution, he describes the old Cabinet Committee as having acted mainly with respect to the estimates and also in resolving questions which arose between the War Office and the Admiralty. This was neither very active nor very accessible. So Mr. Brodrick re-constituted it and in so doing plainly foreshadowed the Committee, which is now, in conjunction with a Secretariat, to assume the functions of a General Staff. In its second form the Committee had a composition and duties different from those of the old Committee. The Commander-in-Chief and the Director-General of Mobilisation and Intelligence were members of it. Its duties were deliberative, not executive. In the new Committee it is not certain that the Chief of the Military General Staff will be a member or that the military officers attached to the permanent nucleus of that Council will be drawn from the General Staff.

But as Major Gordon points out, if we assume that in practice, both these things will be customary, an extremely awkward relation might be established between the officers and their military chief. They are his subordinates, yet they have power to demand information from him, have the duty of constructing co-ordinated schemes, which might over-rule his military plans, and can in conjunction with their colleagues offer to the Prime Minister's Committee advice on questions of Imperial Defence "from the point of view of the military forces" as well as the other forces of the Crown. In fact, says Major Gordon, these junior officers, who hold their appointment for two years, will exercise a more important and far-reaching authority than that of the head of the Thinking Department which is to deal with "military policy in all its branches." Again it is objected to as not quite clear that under the new system "military schemes offensive and defensive will be studied independently in two places by the Military General Staff as a most important part of its normal duties and by the officers of the permanent nucleus of the Defence Committee from the point of view of co-ordinated action. Is there any guarantee, asks Major Gordon, that the plans proposed would not clash, and what would be the safeguard of a Cabinet having to choose between conflicting opinions against the disastrous hesitation and uncertainty that prevailed in 1899? Yet in that year it contained all the military chiefs to whom a government would naturally turn for advice on the eve of a campaign. The Commander-in-Chief had at that time the duty of preparing strategical schemes, and the Intelligence Department was directly subordinated to him. But the demands of the Army Board, £640,000, were disregarded until the fulfilment of them came too late, and this course was taken by reason of political considerations. Is there, asks Major Gordon, any guarantee that, if the Army Council put forward unwelcome claims on a similar occasion, they would receive from the Cabinet of the moment different treatment from that which was given to the representations of the Army Board in 1899? And indeed, there is not.

Commenting on the re-organised forces Major Gordon lets us see that he does not think the new scheme will do. He objects that too much dependence is placed on the Navy to defend our shores, and advocates a free fleet. An adequate land force, as he points out, might determine the ultimate result of a maritime war by preserving our naval bases from seizure by an invading force, after an initial reverse at sea and the despatch of a reinforcing squadron to a distance, or after a temporary loss of supremacy in home waters from any cause. Personally Major Gordon doubts whether even the most astute foreign Government would organise a raid in force into England with the swiftness and secrecy which the majority of the Duke of Norfolk's Commission seemed to think possible. He recognises that the great advantage aimed at by the reorganisation of the Army, which has now been undertaken, is that the force at our disposal shall be real. Nevertheless he seems to think time will show that, under the new scheme, we shall not be in a much better position hereafter than we are now. If the scheme as Lord Lansdowne said in the Upper House, is only tentative, it certainly was a pity that it was produced at all. It would have been much better to take time and then produce a final and complete scheme. Whatever scheme is finally adopted and whatever changes of government or public opinion may take place, we think the writer is justified in asking that the Army shall be given breathing time to realise where it is, and be allowed to develop steadily, as these constant changes, this permanent uncertainty, the pulling up of plants to see how they are growing, is and must be disastrous On the subject of the Militia, Major Gordon ventilates views totally at variance with those of the late Inspector General of Auxiliary forces to which we drew attention the other day. He considers the Militia to be a sham and a delusion from beginning to end. The sooner this disagreeable truth is admitted, he thinks, the better it will be for the safety and the purse of the country. He holds that the abolition of Militia would in no way weaken our powers of defence or offence, but merely clear the ground of one of those numerous forces, with special conditions of service and special organisation which merely serve to complicate our military system without adding anything to its strength or efficiency as an engine of war. But perhaps Major Evans-Gordon has had no experience of the Militia.

PAN-CELTICISM.

THE gathering of the Celtic clans has again taken place, and Irish, Scots, Welsh, Manx and Bretons have again congratulated themselves that they are not as the Philistines. The Pan-Celtic Congress is admirable as a sign of the revival of Celtic art and literature, but as the Celts are probably the most humorous race under the sun, so the Congress somehow seems to cut a "figure of fun" that is not lost upon the delegates. After the facts of the revival of language and Celtic culture were amply demonstrated, the two most important subjects that the Conference had to deal with were Cornwall and costume. Cornwall's great ambition is to be included among the elect of nations, and the Cornish desire is somewhat ominous for the rest of England. Is the "Celtic fringe" to become after all the body and centrepiece of the English nation? But the "fringe" is suspicious of claimants to racial affinity and has not readily admitted Cornwall to the fraternity of Celtic nations. The demand was first made three years ago and rejected. But at Carnarvon the other day, Cornwall had a doughty champion in Mr. Henry Jenner, and the rest of the Clans gracefully gave in. They could not do otherwise before a claimant who defiantly asserted that he included the whole of the Celtic nations in his own personality. He was a perfect Pan-Celtic Congress in himself, for he had not only Cornish, but Welsh, Scotch and Irish blood in his veins. With such a combination of fighting elements challenging admission, the Congress recognised that peace and honour could only be maintained by magnanimity. And so Cornwall finds a place to-day among the superior races of civilisation. The decisive point seems to have been that the Cornish discovered to the other Celts a new swear word—too expressive and wicked and delightful, it seems, to be printed in Anglo-Saxon; and on the authority of Professor Rhys after that it was impossible to exclude them from the Celtic family. The new swear word cooled the atmosphere which had been highly charged with electricity, but the temper of the Congress again rose in considering the question of costume. People who go about in oddities of garb are naturally touchy on the subject of dress as the intuition of the small boy long ago revealed. Sir W. H. Preece reassured the Congress by drawing comparisons between priestly costume in the west and the east and fancifully attired "Gorsedds" could then listen agreeably to a dissertation on the dress of the Scottish Highlander. The connection between the kilt and the sporran and priestly robes and surplices would seem to be of the skimpiest, but Sir William Preece seemed to prove conclusively by means of costume that the ancient Egyptians were really ancient Britons, Another authority has before this proved that the ancient Egyptians were Yankees, and it only needs the discovery of an earlier "May Flower" expedition to place both theories beyond cavil. Mr. Theodore Napier displayed his bare legs in proof that he was an "ancient Pict" and even a grave and reverend person like the Archdeacon of Merioneth recommended the Congress to discard all garments—except the cassock. He saved the situation by suggesting that a committee of ladies should decide the form of the national dress for men and a committee of men should decide the ladies' fashions. Professor Mahaffy twitted Lord Castletown with wishing to revert to the costume of Adam "before the fall" and an inspiring debate was wound up by a regretful allusion to the absence of that sartorial authority the Marquis of Anglesey. Taking one consideration with another, the Pan-Celtic Congress seems to be as diverting as a pantomime, and the performers appear to get a good deal of fun out of the show. That it does not take itself too seriously is perhaps the best indication that it is exercising a real influence.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

It is possible now to approximately estimate the value of last week's rainfall in the Presidency. It has done undoubted good to standing crops, saving those which were on the point of total destruction and has enabled operations for rabi sowing, where previously retarded, to be put well in train. But the rain, welcome as it has been, has not been enough for the needs of Gujerat. In the Ahmedabad district it has considerably benefited what was left of the bajri and jowari crops and the standing cotton, but throughout the district there is still need for more moisture. The same may be said of the other Gujerat districts. In Broach the threatened scarcity of fodder has been "slightly averted" and in Surat the supply of fodder is improving. Even in the Konkan the rainfall is stated to have been insufficient in the coast talukas of Thana; and in the Dahanu and Murbad talukas and the Mokha a do and Umbargaon pethas prices of food grains are rising. The Kolaba district also requires more rain except in Uran, Kholapur and Nagothna pethas. Khandesh has had enough moisture for the present, and the greatest good seems to have been effected by the recent downpours in the Deccan districts. Nasik reports fodder as insufficient in five talukas, and the supply is running short in Satara and is deficient in parts of Bijapur. Belgaum still requires more rain, though generally the crops are in good to fair condition. There is an exception in the case of Khanapur taluka where the sugarcane crop is perishing. Prospects have considerably improved in Baroda State, but there is yet an insufficiency of rain. The fodder supply is improving, but water is inadequate in parts of Amreli division. There has been rain in parts of Sind where it was badly needed, but in Larkhana the Nara Canal is low, and lands on the Ghar and Sukkur Canals are being irrigated for rabi crops in consequence of deficient rainfall in the hilly tracts. The districts of the Presidency affected by locusts still report damage by the hoppers.

WITH regard to the political position at Lhassa, we may state that the deprivation of the present Dalai Lama is the result of a representation made to Peking by the Amban. There are precedents for the deprivation and deposition of Dalai Lamas by the Emperor of China and the Peking authorities have followed those precedents. One such case occurred in the early part of the Eighteenth Century. It should be clearly understood that the Teshi Lama has not now been appointed Dalai Lama, but has been put in to carry on the religious administration of the country, pending the final decision about the fugitive.

NEWS has been received of the death in London of Mr. K. D. Lyall of the United Provinces Police. Mr. Lyall was one of the senior members of his service, and had acted for a short time as a Deputy Inspector-General. He was compelled by ill-health to take leave in the spring of 1903, but after arrival in England his health completely broke down. Mr. Lyall possessed his full share of the abilities of his family, says the "Pioneer," and amongst those who knew him his loss will be deeply felt and not easily forgotten.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 20th September was 635, giving a death-rate of 42·55 per annum per thousand as against 33·84 the corresponding period of last year, and 49·75 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 49 died from fevers; 51, plague; 2, small-pox; 2, measles; 13, cholera; 5, leprosy; 48, phthisis; 54, diseases of the nervous system; 146, affections of the respiratory organs; 53, diarrhœa; 19, dysentery; 57, still-born; 96, old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 30; Brahmin, 16; Lingaet, 7; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 316; Hindu low caste, 69; Musalman, 149; Parsee, 21; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 13; Eurasian, 1; European, 3; Negro-African, 0; Buddhist, 2; other and unknown caste, 0. The total number of births was 380 as against 416 the corresponding period of last year, and 315, the average over the past five years.

IN a Consular report from Zanzibar we find a paragraph dealing with the Island of Pemba. "There have been a considerable number of failures amongst the smaller class of Indian shopkeepers, but they were mostly amongst those who were driven over from India by the famine and started business with insufficient capital. The abolition of the legal status of slavery would appear to be the indirect cause of a good deal of loss amongst the better class of Indians. For many years it was their practice to advance large sums of money to Arab owners on the security of their clove and cocoanut plantations; when their slaves were freed the Arabs, finding that they could not obtain the large profits to which they were accustomed, gave up working these plantations and allowed many of them to go to ruin, this resulted in a very great fall in the value of land, and on the foreclosure of the mortgages and sale of the properties the Indian money-lenders lost heavily."

AN impudent swindler has lately been brought to book at Moradabad. The prisoner, Faiz Muhammad, came to Nagina and pretending to be the long lost cousin of one Sheik Imamuddin, a shopkeeper of that place, managed to dupe both Imamuddin and the old mother of the missing cousin as to his identity. He posed as a fakir and as being endowed with magical powers. By this means he played on the credulity of Imamuddin and induced him by a trick to believe that he had the power to double things. Imamuddin was heavily in debt—to the tune of Rs. 18,000. Muhammad told him to get about Rs. 20,000 and he would double that sum for him and so he would be able to pay off his debts. With difficulty Imamuddin got together by borrowing and mortgaging his property Rs. 15,000, and handed this sum over to the prisoner, who of course disappeared with the money and was not caught till a long time afterwards. Fortunately, the numbers of some of the notes he had gone off with had been taken, and by this means this impudent swindler was arrested.

IN the August number of "Chambers Journal" there is a statement regarding indigo which will be read with some interest in India, though we have not been able to obtain any confirmation of it in this country. It is alleged that when natural and artificial indigo are blended in equal proportions the resulting dye is not only more durable but is brighter in hue than either dye by itself, and we are told that the discovery has naturally resulted in an increased demand for natural indigo and a fresh impetus has been given to the industry. If this be so, says the "Pioneer" it is strange that so little has been heard of the discovery in this country, and that the Agricultural Departments of the indigo-growing provinces know nothing about it. So far the fillip to the industry has not been made manifest, and even if such a mixed indigo came into fashion, it would probably only produce a temporary effect, if any at all, for the use of a mixed dye would not be likely to increase the consumption or the price of indigo, and until there is both increased demand and better prices the coadition of the indigo industry must be precarious. Moreover, the chemists who have learned to imitate the natural dye successfully would speedily set themselves to the task of finding a substitute for the natural dye in the mixed preparation.

A GERMAN journal mentions a new substance, cryostase, which is a mixture of phenol, saponine, camphor, and essence of turpentine. It has the peculiar property of solidifying when heated and liquefying when cooled.

THE Geneva correspondent of the "Express" says It is stated that the Marquis of Anglesey intends shortly to enter a very strict foreign brotherhood, and to renounce for ever the pomps and vanities of the outer world. The other day he was seen at the Lucerne Casino. A friend of his states that the Marquis has been living in a very isolated village near the Lake of the Quatre Cantons.

ACCORDING to reports from Kostlach, in the district of Altkirch, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard," interesting prehistoric graves have been excavated on the Kastelberg, 640 metres above the level of the sea. Numerous persons thronged round while the excavations were being made. On the skelotons of the dead appearing, at the end of much assiduous digging, the conductor of the excavations turned to all those who were assembled round him, and addressed them as follows:—"Gentlemen, we are standing here at the grave of three men who, beyond all doubt, fell here, more than 2,500 years ago, while fighting for their most sacred possessions. Honour to the remains of these heroes! I request you all to take off your hats." Hereupon all present acquiesced in the Director's request, a forester who was present fired a shot from his gun, and thus honour was duly paid to the remains of the discovered ancients.

A SKETCH OF THE CONCORDAT.

UP TO THE REVOLUTION.

(BY JOHN MACDONALD.)

IN revising and renewing the old relations between France and the Papacy Francis the First expressly reserved to himself and his successors the traditional right to appoint Bishops. In this Concordat of 1516, made with Leo X., the King offered to make some concessions, the obstinate opposition to which by the University and the Parliament of Paris is interesting to-day, because it illustrates the secular resentment of the French people against Papal encroachment upon the special rights of their "Gallican" (albeit Roman and Appostolic) Church. The following passage from a Parliamentary speech of the period might serve as a motto or text for all the concordat histories that have been or will be written:

"Concordats never can be anything but deeds of violence whereby each of the two Powers concerned appropriates what does not belong to it; the Pope yielding spiritual authority to the King, the King temporal authority to the Pope; the Pope usurping the Church's rights, the King the rights of the nation."

"You are not the overlord of Bishops; you are only one of them." So St. Bernard of Clairvaux in the eleventh century reminded Pope Eugenius III. Two centuries later Louis IX., St. Louis—reaffirmed the right of "the cathedrals and other churches of the realm" freely to choose bishops and priests. Let bishops, the saintly King also said, "enjoy their immemorial rights, which the Pope wrongfully claims. . . . The Papal exactions which are impoverishing the Kingdom of France must cease."

Passing over Francis the First's Concordat, already glanced at, writes Mr. John Macdonald in the "Daily News," I come to the next historic assertion of Gallican rights and privileges as against the pretensions of the Papacy; namely, the declaration of the great Assembly of the French clergy summoned by Louis XIV. during his quarrel with Pope Innocent XI. Inspired by Bossuet, the Assembly pronounced the Pope incompetent to interfere in any way whatever with "the constitution and the regulations of the Church of France." Only those who had been chosen for Bishoprics by the King could the Pope invest with canonical authority. Louis XIV. nominated bishops, dealt with the temporalities, regardless of his Holiness. The angry Pope refused investiture, and in a few years thirty vacant Sees were waiting for their new Bishops. But for Louis's hard, narrow orthodoxy, the schism, desired of so many, would have taken place, and a National Church, with a Pope, or Patriarch, of her own, would have been established in France. The head of this National Church would have been the illustrious Bossuet.

The same general principles of Gallican independence were maintained throughout the reigns of Louis XV. and Louis XVI. Except in a single, comparatively trivial matter, the Nuncios possessed no jurisdiction, temporal or spiritual, in France.

The Concordat of the old regime was abolished by the Revolution. A civil Constitution, to which Bishops and priests were required to swear fidelity, was imposed upon the Church. The clergy who accepted it were popularly known as Constitutionals. The vast, ill-gotten, misused wealth of the Church was confiscated. But the State provided stipends for the Bishops and priests. Except during the Terror, and a few sporadic exhibitions of intolerance at other times, between 1790 and the last year of the century, religion in France was free.

THE NAPOLEONIC CONCORDAT.

"Free Churches in a Free State" was the ideal of the majority of educated Frenchmen when the First Consul was plainning a new Concordat. At the most they would have accepted a "National Church," independent of the Pope, with a Head of her own. As Napoleon, himself declared, France would have accepted some Protestant form of National worship. But the spirit of popular initiative, independence, and responsibility implied in Protestantism repelled a Dictator already dreaming of the Imperial crown; while the notion of a merely National Church conflicted with his schemes of a European Empire, wherein, for his dynastic ends, he would amalgamate all the Catholic churches into a single Black Gendarmerie. To Napoleon the Catholic Faith was a farrago of superstition. But—"with my soldiers and my brigades of priests I can do anything." So, at Eastertide, 1802, and in spite of its unpopularity, Napoleon's Concordat, about which M. Combes and the Pope are now fighting to the death, became the law of France.

The Concordat, in the wide sense, includes 17 original articles and 79 subsidiary ones. The last-named, known as the Organic articles, are repudiated by the Vatican. But they are the law of France; and they follow logically and inevitably from the seventeen articles to which the Vatican restricts the name Concordat. The two sets of articles stand, or fall, together.

One of the seventeen original articles, signed by Pius VII.'s representatives, invests Napoleon, and all succeeding rulers of France, with all the ecclesiastical powers and privileges of the old monarchs. This article alone contains, as in a nutshell, the whole Organic detail.

The original articles begin by declaring the freedom of Catholic worship, subject to such regulations by the police as the Government may think necessary for the public tranquillity. Upon this sweeping article are based the first two Organic articles, which prohibit (1) the distribution in France of any Papal bull, or brief or official document of any kind without the Government's authority; and (2) any intervention whatever in the affairs of the Gallican Church, by any nuncio, or legate, or any Papal representative, without the same permission. These articles were a re-affirmation of the old claims of the Gallican Church.

By the sixth article of the Concordat, Bishops bind themselves by oath to be loyally obedient to the Government, to refrain from taking part, either in or out of France, in movements dangerous to the public peace, and to inform the Government of any such movements of which they may have cognisance. In the Organic Articles Bishops are also forbidden to travel out of France—were it even in obedience to the Pope's summons—without the Government's permission.

Finally, several articles in the Penal Code inflict fine and imprisonment upon bishops or priests who make public speeches against acts of the Government or criticise them in pastoral addresses, or who without the authority of the Minister, shall correspond with any foreign Court or Power on French religious questions.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

The Articles are ruthlessly stringent. The only power they leave the Pope is the power of canonically investing the State's nominees with the episcopal office. But they are the law of France. And for the first time in a hundred years—to say nothing of earlier epochs—they are defied by Pius X. with an audacity which has led many of his friends and foes alike to compare him—that honest, narrow, kindly, unsophiscated soul—with Hildebrand!

The new "Hildebrand's" deposition of Bishop Geay, in forgetfulness of the fact that if it takes two to make a Bishop it takes two to unmake him; the mischievous intrigues of his Nuncio (Lorenzelli) in France; his state Secretary's correspondence with "ministers of religion," are all contraventions of the Concordat as understood by the French Government and people. As regards the French Bishops, the seventy-four of them who last winter signed a protest against the Congregationist law, broke the Concordat they had sworn to respect.

The Concordat is a degradation to both sides. Great numbers of the best men among the French clergy, recognising this lamentable truth, will welcome the inevitable separation between the Church and State.

JAPAN lately learned that the crew of the sunken cruisers Varyag and Coriets, who were released on parole after the battle of Chemulpho, have, despite their pledge to abstain from further service during the present war, been drafted into the Baltic Squadron, and it has consequently demanded that China shall prevent the recurrence of such conduct by retaining the crews of the Askold and Grosovoi.

BATTLE AT MUKDEN.

JAPANESE ATTACK REPULSED.

TURNING MOVE CHECKED.

AMERICA AND CONTRABAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

General Kuropatkin reports that the Japanese on the 20th inst., attempted to turn the Russian extreme Left which consists of a strong force occupying the Daling Pass east-south-east of Mukden. The Japanese twice attacked and were twice driven off.

The turning movement was checked by cavalry and machine guns.

The Russian cruiser Terek has arrived at Las Palmas and is proceeding southwards.

The text of Secretary Hay's despatch, dated 30th August, to St. Petersburg, regarding the Prize Court's decision re the Arabia shows an unbending attitude adopted by America towards the contraband question, and declares the decision would practically mean the destruction of all neutral commerce with the non-combatant population of Japan.

It obviates the necessity for blockades, obliterates the distinction between contraband and non-contraband, and concludes by stating that the United States is completely unable to recognise the principle of the decision and still less to acquiesce therein.

LONDON, SEPT. 22

The "Daily Telegraph's" Tokio correspondent says that Marshal Oyama reports two Russian columns totalling seven battalions, fourteen guns and a dozen squadrons made a counter attack on our column at Pingtaitse on the 17th instant. Fierce fighting took place from noon till three, and the enemy began to retire at four.

Our artillery pursued them and inflicted considerable damage.

The enemy's main body gradually retreated leaving a part which stubbornly resisted, but was finally repulsed at seven.

A portion of their force was still halting in front of our column on the 18th.

The Argentine Government denies that any of their warships have been sold to Russia.

LATER.

It is believed that the Russians urgently need coal at Port Arthur to enable them to continue condensing, upon which they mainly depend for water.

It is reported from different sources that another naval sortie from Port Arthur is imminent.

A telegram from Vladivostock announces that the warships Bogatyr and Gromoboi are completely repaired.

Colombo telegrams, dated Sept. 22nd, state :—

Details, published by the Russian newspapers about the fighting at Liao-yang, exhibit an astounding intrepidity on the part of the Japanese infantry who charged to within 150 paces of the Russian entrenchments in the face of a withering fire. The arrival of reserves alone prevented a hand-to-hand encounter. Occasionally a railway embankment separated the combatants who hurled stones at each other.

While directing the Russian retreat, General Kuropatkin had two horses killed under him.

The heights south of Liao-yang are described as five Gibraltar-like rocks, defended by barbed wire entanglements, loop-holed structures and sunken pits, studded with sharp spikes.

After a heavy cannonade by 160 field pieces and 60 howitzers, Japanese groups of twelve advanced through the standing crops of millet to the "inferno" awaiting them. Again and again they were repulsed with harrowing slaughter by the Russians' enfilading fire, which swept each rush away.

The night attack similary failed, except that of the Japanese Fifth Division, who captured a formidable position on the Russian left.

Seventy out of every hundred pioneers were killed while hacking away the Russian entanglements with axes.

By a tragic mishap, the Japanese shellfire drove the gallant stormers from their position, and filled the Russian trenches with Japanese dead.

General Kuroki's failure to make perceptible progress, after five days' fighting, compelled Generals Oku and Nodzu to persevere. The Fifth Japanese Division crept through acres of millet towards the Russian left, in total disregard of a tremendous artillery fire and several explosions of ground mines. They ultimately made successive rushes at the entanglements on the crest of the hill with the bursting of dozens of Shimoshi shells in support, and forced the Russians to retreat.

Nevertheless the main bastion was still secure and no Japanese were able to live within five hundred yards of the Russian rifles.

Groups of Japanese, emerging from the growing corn, like swarming bees, were swept back.

General Oku then ordered a third general assault, bringing his powerful reserves for the purpose.

The heroic infantry were like hares in snares struggling through the barbed wire entaglements and some died thirty yards off the first trenches.

One battalion actually reached the Russian trenches, but the feat proved fruitless.

The corpses of Japanese were found later intermingled with Russian corpses, waist deep in the ditch.

The Head-Quarters directed General Oku to be reinforced and assault again before daybreak, but General Kuropatkin, shaken by four general infantry assaults, finding General Kuroki imperilling his communications, evacuated the position and fell back to the third line of entrenchments.

The Japanese casualties were at least ten thousand, and those of the Russians sixteen thousand.

General Kuropatkin reports that Kuroki attacked Sywantan, sixteen versts east of Liao-yang, on Thursday, when the Japanese captured most of the Russian positions. A further attack forced the defenders to retire eight versts upon the rear-guard position between the villages of Shansuntun and Shitshanza. The Russians fronting Generals Oku and Nodzu retreated across the Taitse, except a portion occupying the defence works from south to north-west of Liao-yang and the heights north-east of Nutchang.

Kuroki's right occupied part of the heights west of Haiyingte, near Yentai. According to unofficial estimates, the Russians in the vicinity of Liao yang numbered fifteen divisions of fifteen thousand men each. Their casualties since the battle began on August 23rd, were thirty thousand, while the Japanese losses were from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LORD CURZON'S RETURN.

Departure Postponed.

LADY CURZON SERIOUSLY ILL.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

Lady Curzon is ill at Walmer Castle, but there is no immediate cause for anxiety.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

Lord Curzon's departure has been postponed His luggage which had already been taken to Walmer Station has been returned to the Castle.

LONDON, SEPT. 22, 12-15 P.M.

Lady Curzon's condition is serious and causes grave anxiety.

LATER.

In reply to enquiries Lord Curzon states that his departure for India is potsponed and his movements will depend upon his wife's condition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER, 22.

A special cablegram to the "Statesman" says that Lady Curzon has been taken suddenly ill.

Lord Curzon's departure for India will probably be postponed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TIBET TREATY.

Objections by China.

THE QUESTION OF SOVEREIGNTY.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The "Morning Post's" Shanghai correspondent says China objects to the Tibet Treaty on the ground that it infringes China's sovereignty.

THE BRITISH REVENUE.

Decreased Returns.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The revenue returns from 1st April to 17th September amount to £4,328,000 which is less than the corresponding period of 1903, the income-tax shows a decrease of £2,370,000.

KING PETER OF SERVIA.

Coronation at Belgrade.

BRITAIN NOT REPRESENTED.

King Peter was crowned King of Servia to-day with much ceremony at Belgrade. All the Powers were represented except Great Britain.

THE FRENCH HARVEST.

A Crop Deficiency.

The French harvest shows a decrease of 25 per cent. as compared with 1903.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Calvert, the cotton spinner, is dead.

THE INDIAN JUTE CROP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 22.

The following is the Director of Land Records' and Agriculture's final jute forecast :—I am of opinion that the area under crop does not exceed 28,50,000 acres, allowing for the tendency to underestimate, an outturn of 85 per cent. in 28,50,000 acres may be accepted. Calculating three bales to acre as 100 per cent. this represents 72 2/3 lakhs of bales. Not included in the above estimate are from Cooch Behar 36,000 bales, from Assam 46,000 bales, from (average of two years import returns) Nepal 38,000 bales, total 1,20,000 bales. Stocks of 1903 jute are reported to be very low indeed.

THE FALSE TELEGRAM CASE.

APPEAL ADMITTED.

The vacation bench of the Calcutta High Court to-day admitted the appeal of Elliott and Thomas sentenced to a year and eight months respectively in the Darjeeling bogus telegram case, but refused them bail. The appeal will be heard before the regular Durga Pooja holidays.

POONA AND KIRKEE HUNT.

A GOOD MORNING'S SPORT.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 22.

The meet this morning was at the 7th milestone on the Bombay road, There was a large field present including Lord Lamington with his staff, Lady Jenkins, Mrs. Sheringham, Mrs. Lucas, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Beatty, Colonel Channer, Doctor Bull, Captain Holbrook, Majors England, Clevelaud, Baddeley, Strange, Messrs., Owen, Sheppard, Enthoven, Lucas and Colonel Sheringham with his two whips Captains Armstrong and Casson. Hounds had hardly started fairly in the direction of Bhosni when a Jack was put up. The field got away at a clinking pace and a fair run followed. Going round in the direction of Moshi and Checkli he was at length run to earth and broken up after 23 minutes fast gallop. Hounds were taken back towards Bhosni and found another Jack which gamely gave a 21 minutes run without a check, a distance of 9 1/2 miles and was pulled down on the high ground about Waghar Nullah. Hounds then returned home.

RACING AT POONA.

The following are the weights for Saturday's races :—

WESTERN INDIA STAKES.—One and a quarter mile, Child's Guide 9st 12lbs, Loch Clieveden 9st 10lbs ; Progredior 9st 1lb ; Tubal Cain 8st 13lbs ; Stand off 3st 10lbs ; Blue Blood 8st 6lbs ; Goldsmith 8st 5lbs ; Amplify 8st 3lbs ; Simon 7st 12lbs ; Ayrdale 7st 7lbs ; Trenton 7st 6lbs; Misty 6st 8lbs ; Rifleman 6st 4lbs ; Planet 6st. Two Top weights not accepting weights to be raised 7lbs.

THE INTERNATIONAL PLATE—FIVE FURLONGS.—Lady Union 11st 4lbs Yankee Boy 8st 13lbs ; Russley Rose 8st 11lbs ; Ping Pong 7st 7lbs ; Olga 6st 10lbs ; Veera 6st 8lbs ; La France 6st. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 8lbs.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 22.

The last tie of the first round of the Durand Football tournament was played this afternoon before a fair-sized audience between the Volunteers "A" team and the Scots Fusiliers. After fifteen minutes' play the Fusiliers got a penalty kick, but failed to score. The Volunteers then attacking made pretty passing between Parker and Macdonald who put the ball through. There was then some up and down play, Dixon almost scoring again from the left wing of the Volunteers. There was no further score till half time. On resuming, the Volunteers continued the attack and the game was a fast and good one. But Allen gave a foul in the penalty area from which the Fusiliers scored to which they shortly added a second goal from the scrimmage just outside the post. The game was now a fast one and the Volunteers tried hard to equalize, Hastings showing up and serving his forwards very well and winning. Anderson worked particularly hard but training told and the Fusliers kept off the attack. For the victors the left back, centre, half left and forward were most conspicuous. Donskin, the goalkeeper, saved some very hot shots for the Volunteers. Score :—

Fusliers'..... 2 Goals
Volunteers "A"..... 1 Goal

THE DELHI COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Mr. Meredith, now officiating Commissioner Delhi Division, goes at once to Rawalpindi as Commissioner. Major Davies, the Deputy Commissioner, who is proceeding on two years' furlough after Major Douglas's arrival, will officiate as Commissioner of the Delhi Division, and Mr. Dundas will officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Simla.

LORD CURZON'S KASHMIR TOUR.

If Lord Curzon's tour in Kashmir, as is probable, takes place, it is likely to last from the 5th to 27th November.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Gabriel, Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Office, is proceeding on leave after a severe attack of enteric, and Mr. Holland C. S. will officiate in his absence.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

There were 10,671 deaths from plague last week, against 11,791 in the previous seven days. The principal mortality occurred as follows :—In Bombay 5,995 deaths, Hyderabad 997, Bengal 943, Central Provinces and Berar 715, Calcutta 427. There were nearly 14,000 deaths during the same period last year.

THE P. W. D. POSTINGS.

The services of Mr. B. Stapleton, Executive Engineer on special duty in the Government of India Public Works Department Secretariat, are replaced at the disposal of the Director of Railway Construction for employment on the Murshidabad branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Lieutenant Izart R. E., Assistant Engineer, is transferred from Aga-Delhi-Chord Railway to Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

RACQUETS AT POONA.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 22.

There were to have been two games of doubles played in the Racquet tournament, but owing to the polo tournament the Cavalry and the Club of Western India teams did not play.

The York and Lancaster met the R. F. A. The representatives of the former were Major Cobold and Captain Kearsey and the latter Captains Parry and Montressor. At the commencement a good contest ensued, marked by brilliant rallies and scientific playing. In the first game the Infantrymen ran away from the Gunners and the score was 15 and 2.

In the second game the Infantrymen made 14 and Gunners four, when Major Cobold made a mistake and let the Gunners in. Parry worked brilliantly and the Gunners' score rose rapidly. Quick hard play drew repeated rounds of applause from the spectators and soon the score was 14 all. Then ensued a brilliant fight to win. Kearsey sent in a scorching hot one which came off corner along the wall in a fashion which made it impossible for Montressor to return, and the Infantrymen notched their second win.

The third game saw the Infantry well ahead, and they had scored 15 when the Gunners had made five. In the fourth game Cobold and Kearsey again got ahead, but when they made 14 and their opponents 3, they stuck, and the Gunners ran up their score. Kearsey however made a good defence and the Infantrymen won the match by four games to love.

THE DIOCESAN SCHOOLS AT POONA.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The annual distribution prizes was held at the Diocesan School this evening when the Hon. Mr. Fulton presided and distributed the prizes. Mr. Fulton said that he felt sure that everybody present would agree with what the Rev. Mr. De Coetlogan said in his report that they felt regret for the absence of Lord Bishop. He was present last year at this annual gathering when Bishop Macartie was also present. The Bishop told them then that he would always be glad to read these reports and to know that the schools were prospering. He felt sure that the Bishop would be pleased with the present report. He congratulated Mr. Dunne, the Head Master and his assistants in the Bishop's High School, and also the sisters and teachers in the St. Mary's School on the excellent results attained. It was a matter of congratulation that the health of the Schools was good. He was glad that there was such a good report and, although they did not win in the inter-schools sports, they had nevertheless made a good struggle for it in the finals. He congratulated the members of the Cadet Corps for the handsome shield they had won. He congratulated the lucky boys who got prizes. He thanked the Rev. Mr. DeCoetlogan and expressed a hope that another equally prosperous year was before these schools. Mr. Lamb thanked the Hon. Mr. Fulton for presiding and the gathering dispersed.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE MEETING.

THE BANGALORE CUP.

WON BY BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 22.

The principal results attained at the Southern India Rifle Association Meeting which is drawing to a close are as follows :—

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY PRIZE—500 Yards, value Rs. 185.

	points.
Color Sergt. Eden Bangalore Rifle Vols.....	34
Lce Sergt. Ball, Middlesex	34
Corpl Nurse, Madras Vols. Guards	34

THE S. I. R. A. STAKES—500 Yards.

Sergt. Instructor Clapp, South Indian Railway Vols.	34
Sergt. Sheehan, Bangalore Rifle Vols.....	34
Capt. Bruce, 64th Pioneers	34

THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS PRIZE—200 and 500 Yards.

Subadar Sheeik Salan, 83th Carnatics.....	66
Subadar Sheik Amin, 64th Pioneers.....	65
Jamadar Muttusama, 2nd Sappers and Miners	64

THE RESIDENT'S STAKES—500 yards.

Jamadar Muttusamy	34
Jamadar Armugum	34
Private Chidamaram, 83th Carnatics	34

THE SPENCER PRIZE—600 yards.

Sergt. Collins, Middlesex	33
Private Dellistone, Middlesex.....	33
Private Johnson, Middlesex	33

THE BANGALORE STAKES.—600 Yards.

Corporal Arbuthnot, Madras Vol. Guards.....	34
Corpl Lewis, Carabiniers	33

THE BARTON CUP.

Sergt Glander, Essex Regiment	99
Color Sergt. Say Middlesex	98
Sergt Major Challice, Coorg and Mysore Rifles	97

THE BRANSON PURSE.

Sergt Instructor Darby, Madras Railway Vols.	34
Captain Gibson, Durham Light Infantry	34
Sergt Spears South Indian Railway Vols.....	33

THE KOLAR GOLD FIELD CUP.

Sergt Stapleton, Lincolns	98
Sergt Ball, Middlesex.....	97
Corpl Dearness Royal Warwicks	97

THE LAL BAGH CUP.—500 and 600 yards.

64th Pioneers	1
Ceylon Vols. Force	2
Madras Railway Vols.....	3

THE KABUL CUP.

83th Carnatics	1
77th Moplah Rifles	2
61st Pioneers	3

THE MARKSMAN'S PRIZE.

Essex Regiment 2nd team	1
Southern Mahratta Railway Vols.....	2
Essex, 1st team	3

LATER.

The Bangalore Cup, the great plum of the annual Southern India Rifle Association meeting, was won this morning for the first time, since its institution 19 years ago, by the team of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers this year. The distances were 600 and 900 yards. There were ten teams of all ranks. Rain interfered somewhat rendering the scores below the average of former years. At the first distance the Royal Warwicks, who won this trophy last year and once before, were leading with 244 points, the Middlesex, a much favoured team, being next with 239 points, the Durhams third with 237 and the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, the ultimate winners, fourth with 234 points. Col. Sergt Glander was the only competitor to make a possible stand at 900 yards, and one man established another kind of record for this cup shoot by scoring nothing at this range.

The complete scores at both distances were as follows :—Bangalore Rifle Volunteers 453, Durhams 452, Essex 451, Middlesex 450, Madras Railway Volunteers 450, Madras Volunteer Guards 436, Kolar Gold Fields Volunteers 432, Ceylon Volunteers 421, Royal Warwicks 419, Leicesters 390. Also competed the Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteers, the Lincolns, the Royal Scots and the South India Railway Volunteers.

THE TRAGIC DEATH OF CAPTAIN BOWRING.

Much regret is felt in the Mysore Province at the tragic death of Capt. Bowring, Political Officer at Wana, as his father was Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and a brother is at present Special Magistrate at Kolar Gold Fields.

EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN BOYS.

"EMPIRE DAY" CELEBRATION.

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 22.

A meeting was recently held at the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, by those interested in the Education of European and Eurasian boys, Mr. J.H. Stone, Inspector of European Schools being in the chair. It was decided to have an "Empire Day" on which all schools-going children with teachers should assemble to commemorate the day in a fitting manner. The most probable date will be the 9th November. The suggestion for forming training classes for male teachers was discussed and steps are to be taken shortly to work out this matter more fully.

POONA OPEN POLO.

POONA, SEPT. 22.

Poona Open Polo Tournament commenced this afternoon. Two games were played. The first was between the 33rd Cavalry and the Baroda team, another between 1st Royal Dragoons and the Scouts, the scratch team comprising of four first class players, viz., Mr. F. Greenfell of the 60th Rifles, Mr. Herbert, 93rd Highlanders, the Raja of Rutlam and Captain Hon'ble Guest, 1st Life Guards. In the first game the 33rd Cavalry quite outclassed Baroda except in the matter of ponies. The Cavalry won by 14 goals and 6 subsidiaries to nothing. The game between the 1st Royals and Scouts was a splendid one, fast and brilliant, and though the Royals lost the day, they will have the satisfaction of having made their opponents work for their victory. It is stated that the Boyals will have a team with which they will be able to go forth and win nearly all over India with a team that will probably even eclipse the famous team organised by the great Durham Light Dragoons. Colonel DeLeslie played a splendid game, but the Scouts had been very carefully watched. In the sixth Chuckker the Raja of Rutlam played a famous game. Being always on the ball he does not drive hard.

In the first game the 33rd Cavalry were composed of Capt. Hopwood, Major Browne, Duffedar Aliar Khan, Major Edwardes (back) ; the Baroda team of Prince Fatehsing, Manewar Ali, Lieut Patak and Sindhe (back).

Umpires Major England and Capt. Guest.

The Cavalry won by 14 goals 6 subsidiaries to Baroda's nil. The game was played up to fifth chuckker and the stopped.

In the second game the Royals versus Scouts, the Royals were comprised of Mr. Tomkinson, Capt. Hon. Guest, Colonel DeLisle, Capt. Leyton ; and the Scouts of Mr. Greenfell, 60th Rifles, Mr. Herbert, 93rd Highlanders, Rajah of Rutlam, and Capt. Hon'ble Guest.

Umpires Major T England and Capt Fraser.

The Scouts won by 8 goals 8 subsidiaries to Royals' 5 goals 1 subsidiary.

The finals will be played on Tuesday next.

DEATH OF MRS. MONEY.

Mrs. Money, wife of Colonel Money, Military Secretary to Sir Archibald Hunter, died to-day. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS vs. R. F. A. (KIRKEE.)

THE first of the semi-finals was played yesterday afternoon between the Seaforth Highlanders, who have been twice victorious, the first time against the Bombay Gymkhana and their second venture against the South Lancs and the Royal Field Artillery from Kirkee who in their first bout beat the East Lancs. The game was an exceedingly fast one, rendered so by the rapid passing of the Scotsmen and the forcing attack of the Kirkee gunners. The Highlanders played a perfect game while the Artillerymen, though lacking combination owing to want of training, made a game fight of it. When an opening was afforded, the Kirkee forward line came down with a rush on the Highlanders whose rear-guard was severely taxed. It was now that their splendid combination stood them in good stead. Their rapid passing completely baffled the Gunners and quickly helped them to relieve pressure. Having once learnt the tactics of the Artillerymen they knew just what they had to do and in the second half, when they got a chance, they quickly broke through the front line and the rest was fair sailing. A bit of excited play caused them at the onset to shoot a trifle erratic, but when they toned down to the game they quickly notched two goals and gained a well-deserved victory.

Punctually at 4-50 p.m. the players were cheered into the field. The Gunners from the Bandstand end opened the attack and Torr from the left wing rushed away and eventually centred. Richmond sent in a long shot but missed his mark by barely a foot. Two more smart attacks by the Gunners followed, but only a corner was obtained. From a melee, Leys broke into the Kirkee half where "hands" against one of the Highlander forwards reversed the order of play. Before getting too dangerous the ball was sent out. From the throw in Copeland swooped off, but near the Seaforth "25" line was fouled for "hands" and this brought the game back into the Gunners' territory. The Highlanders obtained two corners in rapid succession, but both times failed to convert, and the game was gradually worked up to the centre of the field and then in front of the Seaforths' goal where Fairbairn rushed out and cleared. Give and take play followed till Kiddie got an opening and broke through. Nearing the Seaforths "25", he cleverly passed to Richmond who shot in the first goal of the evening. Now leading, the Artillerymen continued pressing and obtained a corner. An exciting skirmish in front of the Seaforths' goal followed when Stephens relieved the pressure and passed to the forward line who carried the war into the Artillery half when the whistle sounded, the score being

ONE GOAL TO LOVE

in favour of Kirkee. Almost immediately on restarting the Gunners attacked and one of the forwards sent in a close shot which found the net, but the goal was declared off-side and disallowed. From the goal kick the Seaforths became the aggressors, but Winterbottom, the Artillery custodian, more than once cleverly saved. A melee at midfield followed when Macnamara broke through and in eventually passing to Munnoch, the latter sent in a well-judged shot thus equalising matters. The game now became intensely exciting, the Seaforths heading well and putting their opponents on the defensive. A desperate tussel in front of the Artillery goal gave the latter's back division and their custodian an anxious moment. The ball however was finally driven over the boundary line. A corner for the Highlanders found them continuing the attack at a better advantage. Macey came to the rescue, but the attack did not last long. The Seaforths once more assumed the aggressive and scored the winning goal just a minute before the close of time, the ball being smartly headed in by Drummond. The Seaforths thus won the match by the following margin :—

SEAFORTHS..... 2 GOALS.
R. F. A. (KIRKEE)..... 1 GOAL.

The teams were represented as follows :—

Seaforths. Goal ; Pte Fairbairn ; Back : Pte Thomson and Lce-Corpl. Stephens ; Half-backs : Ptes. Hutchinson, Tullock, and Leys ; Forwards : Pte Lennie, Pte Macnamara, Corpl Ferguson, Pte Munnoch, and Pte. Drummond.

R. F. A. (KIRKEE).—Goal : Br. Winterbottom ; Backs ; Gr. Dunn and Br. Grayley ; Half-backs : Dr. Macey, Dr. Copeland, and Br. Hunter ; Forwards : Br. Martin ; Br. Carnegie, Gr. Richmond, Gr. Torr, and Br. Kiddie.

REFEREE—Mr. H. A. Cooper of the Calcutta Football Club.

THIS AFTERNOON'S GAME.

The second of the semi-finals will be played this afternoon between the Cheshirers from Colaba and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders from Poona.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, SEPT. 22.

On return from leave the undernamed officers are posted to the Military Works services in the commands noted against their names :—Captains H. R. Stockley and D. Ogilvie R. E. (Punjab Command). Lieutenant E. G. Henderson R. E. (Madras Command) on return from leave.

Major E. Houston R. E. is posted to the Punjab Command as commanding Royal Engineer, Kohat District in lieu of Major Hinde R. E. whose departure for India has been postponed.

Lieutenant A. J. Kelly R. E. reverts to the Imperial establishment on relief by Major Houston.

Captain Alexander, No. 75 Company, is posted on promotion to No. 34 Company R. G. A, Portsmouth,

Lieutenant Lewis, 24th Hazara Mountain Battery, has been posted on promotion to No. 75 Company R. G. A.

Lieut-Colonel H. B. Vaughan is appointed Commandant, 7th Rajputs and Major A. H. Bingley, 2nd-in-Command of that regiment.

Captain W. Musgrave, 72nd Punjabis, is appointed to the Transport branch for command of the 25th Mule Cadre at Mandalay.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Lamington, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay, is appointed Honorary Colonel, of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant Charles George Henry Danby is transferred from the 2nd Battalion Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles to the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles with effect from the 21st July.

Major-General Parsons, Inspector-General of Artillery, has proceeded to Rawalpindi and the Murree Hills on inspection duty.

Major Wanliss, Intelligence Branch, who was recently engaged on political duty in Afghanistan, has left Simla on privilege leave Home.

The head-quarters of the Burma District are to be permanently transferred from Rangoon to Mrymye.

ARRIVAL SEPTEMBER 22.—Captain, Doughty. Bo, R. W. Fusiliers on leave from Kashmir.

DEPARTURE SEPTEMBER 22.—Major, Brown, Bo, 108th Infantry on duty to Mhow.

NOTES FROM PARIS

The Marseilles Dispute.

CHURCH AND STATE.

A STORY OF ESPIONAGE.

PARIS, SEPT. 2.

THE struggle which, though conducted without powder and shot, may prove as productive of misery to the people of Marseilles as any pitched battle, continues. It is simply the largest and the most threatening of a series of conflicts between the shipowners, the dock overseers, and the captains and officers on one hand, and on the other the seamen and the "dockers" in all their varieties. The English word "dockers" has long been naturalised in the industrial nomenclature of France. To the shipowning companies, as opponents of the men, should be added the leading firms in the flour sugar, oil, and other trades of Marseilles. On the other hand, the shopkeeping class, including the cafe and restaurant masters and servants, sympathise with "less dockers." Both sides agree that if the war lasts the consequences to the second city of France and the greatest port on the Mediterranean will be disastrous. M. Manot, the Secretary-General of the dockers, and M. Rivelli, the Secretary-General of the seamen, admit this frankly. But they make the owners responsible. The owners, of course, throw the responsibility on the men. While one writes there are three hundred ships laid up and sixteen thousand men out. It is admitted on both sides that if the struggle goes on, at least eighty thousand persons, the vast majority of whom have no direct part in it, will be without work, without money, without food. If it goes on, the dockers, of all classes, in every French port on the Mediterranean coast, will side with their Marseilles brethren. The word "strike," so often used in connection with this fight, is misleading. The struggle began in a small strike. All at once, less than a week ago, it became a lock-out. Dockers, in hundreds, lounge about the sheds, asking for work. They do so with the consent of their syndicates. The answer is : "No work so long as you are Unionists."

A dispute between the seamen and officers of one of the Trans-Atlantic company's steamers was the spark that caused the present conflagration. The seamen asked for concessions in the matter of overtime. The company seemed ready and willing to grant them. But the seamen also claimed the right of putting unpopular captains and officers on "the index" ; that is to say, they would have a register, in which all their complaints against officers, in the course of a voyage, or while in port, would be recorded, for consideration by the Seamen's Union in Marseilles, and for condemnation if the charges were sustantiated—the sentence being removal, or dismissal. To this demand, based upon a system of ostracism already in use, the company gave a flat, indignant refusal. The seamen stopped work, and went ashore. The company, moreover, contended that the Seamen's Union was illegal, that it ought to be dissolved by the Government—dissolved as ruthlessly as if it were a Congregationist school—and that seamen refusing to work should be treated as deserters. But the shore labourers, the dockers, also have a system of "indexing," otherwise ostracising, overseers who are, or alleged to be, tyrannical and oppressive. And while the Trans-Atlantic Company's seamen were negotiating with their employers, the dockers were at loggerheads with certain unpopular foremen in the sheds and yards. There no direct connection between the dispute of the steamer's crew and the dockers' quarrel with the dock overseers. The dockers had "indexed" some twenty foremen whom they accused of harsh and unfair treatment. This particular quarrel affected all the shipping companies. The foremen's union, or syndicate, then struck against the dismissals, or removals, which some of the companies appeared ready to concede. The Officers' Syndicate or Union supported the foremen. Some sixteen companies owning a hundred and fifty ships promptly joined battle, and sent crews and officers ashore. There was "no work to do." The dockers were "locked out."

The impression is that the men will have to yield. Their funds are low. They will have to face starvation. And the Companies are rich. But if the men are beaten the struggle will be renewed. This lock-out in Marseilles is but an incident in the economic question, the capital and labour question which is assuming formidable proportions in France, and the solution of which will be the next great business of civilization. The seamen's position is one to which there is no analogy in England. The seamen in this case are of the "naval and mercantile reserve" class, which was instituted by Louis XIV.'s great Minister, Colbert, at a time when a French Colonial Empire was the ambition and the dream of French policy. These men—"les inscrits" possess many privileges, as, for instance, in fishing rights. Their term of "inscription" is a long one, thirty-two years—from the age of eighteen to fifty. At any time during these thirty-two years they may be called out to fight their country's battles. After fifty they are pensioned. According to the system originated by Colbert, three-fourths, at least, of the crews of French ships must be Frenchmen. The companies, wishing to "buy labour" in the cheapest market, now desire to be as free in their choice of seamen, stokers and engineers as English companies are ; but will readily agree to employ none but Frenchmen as officers. It is because of their peculiar connection with the State that the seamen are declared by the companies to have no right to form a trade union.

The Prime Minister, M. Trouillot, the Minister of Commerce, and M. Pelletan, the Minister of Marine, regard the shipping companies and the syndicates of the mercantile marine officers as the real authors of the industrial war which has already brought tens of thousands of people in Marseilles to the brink of starvation. In fact, M. Pelletan goes so far as to say that if any persons should be prosecuted for "desertion" it is not the seamen, but the officers. He is quite capable of carrying his veiled threat into execution. By the law of 1852, seamen who, in breach of their written contract, stop work for three days, are liable to be tried as deserters. When the officers sided with the dock overseers who had been boycotted by the dockers, the seamen had no alternative but to go ashore. In appearance the officers' strike was directed against the companies. But, in the Minister's view, the companies were only too glad to seize the opportunity of dealing, through a general lock-out, a crushing blow against the unionism. The Minister of Marine, however, does not approve of the docker's system of indexing oppressive or otherwise unpopular officers and overseers. Every effort will now be directed by the Ministry, by the local Prefet, and by the Marseilles Chamber of Commerce to induce the companies and the men to agree to some plan of arbitration or conciliation, to be resorted to in future, before a dispute becomes dangerous—both sides agreeing to carry on work while the arbitration is going on.

"How is Monseigneur?" was a question put on Monday to the Abbe Barrier, Vicar-General of Laval. "He is very well," was the reply ; Monseigneur is now in his country house at Saulges, enjoying its solitude and the fresh air. Monseigneur was, of course, Dr. Geay, Bishop of Laval, of whom all the world has been hearing. Some hours later the Vicar-General was astonished to discover that the Bishop was in Rome. Poor Bishop Geay has been in a constant state of spiritual distraction ever since the 5th July, when, stopping at Paris on his way to Rome (whether he had been summoned by the Pope) he was ordered by "le petit pere Combes" to return to his diocese. Poor Bishop Geay, unable to endure his misery any longer, made up his mind to obey the Pope, his spiritual father, rather than the Prime Minister. So he gave out that he was going to Saulges. Nobody knew his secret. And now he turns up in Rome. At Turin he wrote to M. Combes telling him what he had done. The Prime Minister will now stop the Bishop's salary. Who

can blame the runaway Bishop? As a religious pastor of the Roman Church his first duty is allegiance to his spiritual chief. In going to Rome, and there tendering his submission to the Holy Father, he does rightly. But "le petit pere" is also right. Church and State are both right.

One advantage, certainly, of the Parliamentary recess is that it gives occasion for some detailed examination of the situation created by the legislation of the preceding Session. Public writers are naturally much concerned at this moment with the question of Church and State. Such discussion has received a startling actuality by the departure of the second bishop for Rome. What is the reason of this sudden submission to the Pope? M. Jaures who has a way of being well informed has his own explanation to offer in the pages of "Humanite." The prelate after reading the confidences of M Combes to an Austrian journalist that the Concordat would be suppressed lost his head and his power of resistance and immediately trekked for Rome. Whatever the cause the two bishops have yielded to their spiritual over-lord and have as M Rochfort puts it left for the Eternal City without leaving a card pour prendre conge on the Place Beauvau. The republic has been flouted but the Republic will probably have the last word. The Pope has reasserted discipline but he can hardly stave off the crisis. What indeed, will be M. Combes' reply? That is the holiday question vastly more grave than the usual silly season inquiry. A statement that has the appearance of being inspired gives us the possible solution to this question. The compact between Rome and the Republic will be denounced, and diplomatic relations will be broken off, but the clergy will not be suddenly deprived of their stipends. They will continue to enjoy them for the remainder of their lifetime; their successors will have to face the problem of how to live on the contributions of the faithful. Similarly, the Church fabrics will be handed over to the parochial cures during the tenure of their office. Thus the extinction of State stipends and the alienation of Church property will come about gradually. But with the Concordat suppressed who will be the recognised head of the Church, that is to say, the head recognised by the Republic? Will it be the Minister of Religions, M. Combes himself? That is another point of interrogation. It is, therefore, a gradual evolution that we may look for in the separation of Church and State. That gives rise to certain reflections as to the mutability of political affairs in France. M. Combes may propose, but succeeding Ministers have the uncomfortable habit of disposing- of their predecessors' plans. And the faithful that crowd the churches of Paris, that bend the devout knee before the altar-it is hardly to be supposed that they will count for nothing in this automatic plan of the Premier's.

For a few days past a story of espionage, with which the Japanese military attache in Paris, Commandant Hitzu Matsu, is said to have employed a French official to worm out secrets of the Russian and French War Departments, has been going the round of the Paris Press. The journals of the better class treat the sensational clap-trap with the contempt it deserves. As for the War Minister, General Andre—he tells the alleged gobetween, a man named Lajoux, an employe in the War Department, whose name was heard of—not much to its owner's glory—in the Dreyfus affair, to betake himself to the detective police, the General having no leisure for espionage twaddle. There is a spark or so behind all this smoke. To believe Lajoux one would have thought he was on familiar terms with all the Russian Generals and secret service officials between Port Arthur and Warsaw. For a spy of such high connections the request for an advance of 500 francs was singularly modest. The most damning evidence against Lajoux is his own account of the sort of information which the Japanese attache wished to acquire—childishly simple information, ready to the hand of anyone who chooses to look into the Parliamentary reports that are open to all the world. Ever since the outbreak of the war, the spy has been worked to death by reporters hard up for news. Of course, there are spies. Will the European public recognise the fact that every military attache's business is to find out secrets which the Government of the country to which he is accredited, and whose honoured guest he is, hides from him. Military attaches are, in their official capacity, guilty of deeds of which, as private gentlemen, they would be incapable. Successful espionage it was that made the Germans confident of victory in 1870 and the Japanese in 1904. Some of the Paris papers, among them the "Matin", have gone as far as to recommend the abolition of the office of military attache, and the refusal to recognise foreign military attaches in Paris.

ALLEGED WAGERING CONTRACTS IN SHARES.

SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday in a suit brought by Premjee Kachra against F. H. De Britto, in which the plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 5,887-8-0, the difference between the contract price of 30 shares of the Maneckjee Petit Manufacturing Company and the market price on the 8th September 1903. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, appeared for the plaintiff: and Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Rome, appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said the defence raised in the case was that the contracts were for gaming and wagering, and were therefore void; that the plaintiff agreed to make "badli" and carry forward the date of delivery from the 1st September to 1st October, 1903, and had committed a breach of the agreement; that the plaintiff did not buy 30 shares as stated in the plaint; and that the plaintiff had suffered no damages. His Lordship, in dealing with the question as to whether the contracts were by way of gaming or wagering, said the defendant most unblushingly in the box admitted that he had been a gambler for years, and his lordship saw no reason whatever to disbelieve him. He seemed to be rather proud of having lost his own money and that of his mother and wife in his speculation, and had lost about nine lakhs of rupees, a statement probably exaggerated. According to the decided cases, his lordship had to take into consideration the position of the parties and all the attendant circumstances, the plaintiff did not give the Court any opportunity of ascertaining what his position was. But from the cross-examination of his "mehta" Devidas, his lordship was convinced that the plaintiff never was a real "bona fide" dealer in any shares except, possibly, a very few or in Government paper, but was merely a gambler in differences. His lordship was of opinion that the plaintiff was not in a position to purchase M. Petit shares to anything like the extent he dealt in them. His lordship had further come to the conclusion that these contracts were contracts by way of gaming and wagering, and were therefore, void. As to the question whether there was an agreement to "badli" the shares in question, his lordship held that there was such agreement; that it was a breach of faith on the part of the plaintiff not to "badli" these shares: and that he took the opportunity of a rising market to debit the defendant with them and thus recover damages from him to which he was not entitled. His lordship accordingly dismissed the suit with costs on the plaintiff throughout.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY LIEUT. H. S. SYMONS, ACTING COMMANDANT B. L. H.

Bombay, September 22.

The Squadron will Parade, on Monday morning next, the 26th instant, on the sands at Church Gate Station, at 7 a m. Dress drill order Khaki.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, September 23.

1. Surgt R B Lenaham reverts to the rank of Gunner at his own request, with effect from the 16th instant.
2. The following member having resigned has been struck off the strength of the Corps from the 19th instant—Corpl T Brooks.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

MODERN SIEGES.

SOME FAMOUS PRECEDENTS FOR PORT ARTHUR.

It is only within the last two hundred and fifty years, from the period when Vauban flourished, in fact that the pre-eminence of the attack over the defence of fortresses has existed. When the arms employed were slings and arrows, the high and thick walls of fortresses offered insuperable obstacles—sieges then were simple blockades; while for long after the invention of gunpowder the superiority of the defence was mainly due to the great difficulty of dragging up heavy ordnance with a besieging army, so that the weight of metal being generally in favour of the besieged, the fire of the fortress was able to subdue that of the attack.

During Vauban's youth a siege was a bloody and precarious undertaking, conducted as follows: The approaches were pushed forward to the glacis when the covered way was assaulted. A covered descent was then made into the ditch, and a breach was made by the miner. This also was assaulted. After the capture of the outworks the mainwork was breached and assaulted, and then the interior retrenchments. From being engaged in the service of the most ambitious monarch of modern times, Louis XIV., Vauban applied his great talents to forward his master's views. He secured his approaches from being enveloped by the introduction of parallels, and, avoiding assaults, accomplished his purpose by well-directed manual labour, thus perfecting that irresistible system of attack which has ever since been successfully followed. A siege scientifically prosecuted is beautifully certain in its progress and result. In the case of a protracted siege, however, we invariably hear that the situation is about to be reversed, and that the problem of the impregnable fortress has at last been solved. Humanity will have cause to rejoice in such a triumph of military art, but as yet there are no signs of it coming to pass. Of course, many sieges have failed (and failure is usually attended with severe loss or dire disaster,) as a rule, through the resources at the disposal of the besiegers being insufficient for the investment, but these form no exception to this rule.

The most famous sieges of modern times may now be enumerated.

In 1807 Dantzic held out for 76 days, and again in 1823 for 40 days, preceded by a six weeks' blockade. From the 27th of June to August 14, 1808, a few thousand Spaniards were besieged by 17,000 picked French troops in Saragossa. At the end it was house to house fighting, but the attackers were repulsed and the siege raised. On the 19th October, 1809, 38,000 French troops began a second siege of Saragossa, which this time capitulated after a heroic resistance lasting 52 days, and accompanied by sap and mine from house to house. The Peninsular sieges are famous for the numerous assaults of the breach and escalades, which were almost unknown in the earlier sieges. Badajos stood two sieges. First in 1811, one of 39 days, which was raised; and, second, in 1812, one of 30 days, which was successful by means of a glorious escalade. Burgos compelled the attackers to withdraw after they had besieged it for 34 days, and the failure, due to the miserable appliances of the besiegers, undid the fruits of Salamanca. The siege of St. Sebastian, occupying 51 days of the year 1812, was attended by terribly severe fighting. Out of a force 9,000 strong we lost 3,500 killed or wounded, and the siege train of sixty pieces expended 70,831 rounds, the breaching battery of ten guns once averaging 350 rounds per gun in 15 1-2 hours.

The siege of Antwerp by the French in 1832 has formed one of the most regular and scientific in history. The garrison of this magnificently fortified citadel numbered 5,000 men, and was opposed to the attack of a besieging army thirteen times its strength. After 25 days the fortress was reduced to a heap of ruins, and the exhausted defenders decided not to attempt to stand an assault. The great lesson deduced from this siege was that the besieging army should be from four to five times the strength of the garrison.

The siege of Sebastopol was one of the longest on record; it lasted 349 days. At its close the Russians opposed 982 guns in the first line to about 800 of the allies, and at the final assault, which failed in six points out of seven, the ramparts were intact, and the troops had to advance for nearly 200 yards without cover. Only one of the works in the main line—the Malakoff—was ever taken. Practically all the land defences of Sebastopol were developed in the form of a vast system of earthworks subsequent to the first bombardment, and the defenders constructed such an important advanced work as the Mamelon five months later. The French executed 42 miles, and the British eight miles of trenches, but the approaches never reached the ditch. However, the Chersonese stronghold was never invested; from the north the enemy could always receive reinforcements and supplies. On the other hand, Kars was only starved into surrender in 1855 after a heroic resistance of five months, in which appalling slaughter was inflicted on the besiegers.

The investing of Delhi took place on June 8, 1857, and the siege began a week later, preceeding for three months under most disadvantageous conditions. At length on September 8, the heavy batteries were got into action, and an assault was prepared. On the 14th of September our troops advanced to storm the gates in the face of an overwhelming rebel garrison, and in spite of serious losses succeeded by a marvellous display of gallantry in carrying the bastion and occupying the eastern portion of the city. For five days heavy fighting continued in the streets, till on September 20, the whole city was won.

The principal sieges in the American War of Secession were Vicksburg and Richmond, or Petersburg. The investment of the former closed on May 19, 1863, and on the 4th of July following the place capitulated with 30,000 men. The regular siege of Petersburg commenced on July 11, 1864. Gradual approaches were attempted, but the difficulty of pushing them against a long line of strong works, which could not be enveloped and were defended by equal forces were found to be so great as to offer small chances of success. The lines gradually extended to 32 miles comprising 36 forts and 50 batteries. The movements of troops operating upon the lines of communication which up till the last were helb by the enemy, finally rendered an assault practicable by drawing a large part of the defenders away from their works. It was given on April 2, 1865, and most of the works were captured. The defenders evacuated the city during the following night.

The Danish redoubts of Duppel were but poor affairs, and only armed with smooth bore pop-guns; nevertheless, the defence lasted 65 days. They were stormed on the 18th April, 1864, by 16,000 men, who suffered 1,188 casualties.

In the Franco-German War formal sieges were only undertaken at Belfort and Strasburg, and partial sieges at Paris, Schlettstadt, and Longwy. The fortifications of Paris were thirty years old, and the average age of the rest 150 years. All were ill-formed and completely unprepared. Strasburg was invested on the 12th of August, 1870, and the regular siege train comprised 60,000 men with 200 guns and 100 mortars. The garrison numbered 17,000. The attack was made by regular approaches, the outworks being breached by distant fire and by mining and the main rampart by the high angle fire of batteries in the second parallel. Everything had been prepared for the final assault when the city capitulated on September 27. The German artillery fired 193,722 rounds.

Belfort held out for 103 days, but the besiegers were insufficient, viz., 80,000 men pitted against a garrison of 17,900. The bombardment lasted day and night from December 3, 1870, to February 13, 1871, the Germans throwing 500,300 projectiles into the town.

Paris held out for 131 days, but the bombardment, of the advanced works only, was comparatively short, viz, from December 27, 1870, to January 28, 1871. Longwy made a vigorous defence of 20 days. The Germans bombarded at long ranges a number of French fortified towns, while they invested others, and observed more, but these cannot be classified as sieges.

In 1877 the Russians tried to rush Osman Pacha's entrenched camp of Plevna. They first attacked the place on July 20 with 7,000 men and were hurled back with a loss of one-third. They next assaulted on July 30 with 30,000 and were repulsed with a loss of 7,000. On September 11 after a four days' bombardment they made a third fruitless attempt with 90,000, and lost 18,500. They then concluded to resort to a blockade rather than a siege. The line they occupied was 46 miles in length and the strength of the investing army attained 107,000 infantry with 510 field guns but only 40 siege guns. The Turkish garrison was never stronger than 40,000. On December 9 Osman attempted to break out but being surrounded and terribly dfeated, he surrendered unconditionally on the following day.

At the same period Kars, though greatly strengthened since 1855 with twelve detached forts and a citadel, only resisted for 30 days. As their bombardment with 48 pieces failed utterly, the Russian decided to assault with 35,000 men, which they did on the bright moonlight night of November 17-18, 1877. This was a singularly well executed affair. The points of attack were skilfully selected, the various columns attacked simultaneously, and the Turks were taken completely by surprise. Of the garrison of 23,000, all save 40 were killed, wounded, or captured. The Russian casualties numbered 2,273.

The three great sieges, so-called, in the South African War were Mafeking, 216 days; Kimberley, 123 days; and Ladysmith, 118 days. None, of course, was a fortress, and the Boers invested rather than besieged.

It appears likely that the siege of Port Arthur will rank as one of the greatest of modern times. Certainly it is the most modern and best equipped fortress that has suffered a siege since Antwerp; and, doubtless, we shall find that both the strength of the besieging army and the power represented by their siege train have eclipsed all precedent.—"St. James's Budget."

HIGH COURT.—September 23.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

1341—Payne and Co—The Badische Anilure and Soda Fabric vs Farben Bayer and Co Limited—Crawford and Co.
1342—Nanu H and Co—Vithaldas Canji vs Haridas Canji and others—Little and Co.
1345—Little and Co—Shaw Wallace and Coys Gordhundas Khatao and another—Craigie L and O.
1348—Thakurdas and Co—Bai Motivahu alias Nanabai vs Purshotam Dayal and another—Crawford B and Co.
1349—Ardeser H D and Co—Gordhundas Radhakisson vs Sukhanand Gormukhrai and others.
1350—B Rahgavaya Waghoji Kuverji and another vs Camaji Bomonji Cama and another—Ardesir H D and Co.
1352—Payne and Co—Ramanlal Gordhundas Gujjar vs Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gujjar Bicknell M and M.
1353—B Raghavaya Nilkant Keshav Godgil and others vs Venibai alias Sharadabai and others—Hiralal D.
1354—Crawford B and Co—Tribhowandas Mungaldas vs Jugmohundas Mungaldas and others—Edgelow G W and Co—A H Co—S B and N.
1355—Dikshit D and S—Dabitai widow vs Velji Lukhmichand—Kanga and P.
1359—Jehangir and S—Ardeshir Jehangir Framjee and others vs Jamasjee Dadabhoy Pochkhanawalla—Bicknell M and K.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

11952-04-12358-04—Veerchand Nowla and others vs The B B and C I Ry Co

Before The Hon'ble. Mr Justice B. Tyabjee.

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

183-04—Payne and Co—Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Mahomed vs Pireshaw Sorabshaw.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

509-03—Tyabji D and Co—Mcosabhai Mahomed Sajun and another vs Yacoob Mahomed and another—Tyabji and Co—Nanu H and Co—Part heard.
365-04—Edgelow G and W—Shapurjee Sorabjee Dubash vs Sorabjee Rustamjee Subedar—Ardeshir H D and Co for trial of issue
515-03—Edgelow G and W—Haji Saboo Sidick vs Ally Mahomed Jan Mahomed and others—J P Dastur S and J M—J and M—Payne and Co—Little and Co—Ardeser H D and Co—Part heard
282-03—Ardeshir H. D. and Co—Bhugwandas Ruprem vs Ally Mahomed Jan Mahemed and others H. D. and Co.
579-03—Little and Co—Hurjeewan Veerjee and another vs Runchordas Culliaujee and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and M J and H
590-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Cassumally Jafferbhoy vs Kulsunbai widow and others—Payne and Co Ardesir H D and Co D and D and M J and M.
577-92—Malvi H and M—Bijbath Gowaldas and others Hiralal Sadaram and others—Bicknell M and M.
76-03—Matubhai J and M—Ebrahim Haji Sulleman vs Memon Hassumabha Co.
77 03—Matubhai J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassum Vamid.
652-02—Karga and P—Dayal Muljee Kallianjee vs Laljee Doongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
151-03—Nadirsha and S—Bayajee Gungaram vs Shamboo Namdeo Vanjari and others—Balkrishna V N K and In person.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.

For Judgment on motion in Insolvency matter.

Dikshit D. and S. In re Saccaram Khundoji and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

275-04—Kanga and P—Hormusjee Dhunjibhoy Cooper vs Framjee Dhunjeebhoy Cooper and others—Pestonji R and K and Kanga and P.

For Consent Decree.

763-02—29-03—Smetham B and M—Benjamin Santa Anna Pereira vs Antonis Se Bastias Pereira—Edgelow G and W.
122-03—K B Mehta Gangabai widow and another vs Moorlidhar Dhanji—D D Romer.

For Postponement.

552-01—Captain and V—Ahmedkhan Mahomed Alli Penkar vs Abdoola bin Ally Saheb Coor and others Payne and Co—D D Romer Captain and V and B Raghavaya.
547-13—S B Noble Jamradas Lalubhai vs Govindji Vicram and another—Maganlal J and G—Wadia G and Co.
622-01—Matubhoy J and M—Amtaram Shivlal and another vs Dayabhai Hirachand and others—Mulla and M.
403-03—Kanga and P—Societe de Industrie de Naphite et du Commerce and others—Raghavji Cullianji and others.
233-04—Mansukhlal J and H—Bai Kesertai vs Premchand Raychand and another—Edgelow G and W.
625-03—Hiralal D—Luxmibai widow vs Cullianji Sunjibhai and others—Bhaishanker K and G and Little and Co
331-04—Tyabji D and Co—Jeewandas Haridas vs Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum Mitha and another—Captain and B Thakurdas and Co.
334-02—Payne and Co—Gordhundas Waghji and another vs L W Kinett Camac—Muljee D and K.

Before the Hon Mr Justice Chandavarkar.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

51-04—Tyabji D and Co—Bibi Kavar Sultan vs Bibi Rukhia Sultan and others—Payne and Co
6-04—Wadia G and Co—Messrs Rowji Bukulchand and Co vs Messrs Ebji Oomersey and Co—Pestonji R and K
142-04—Pestonji R and K—Bai Pachcobai Rustomji Parekh vs Bai Manackbai widow F P Favri
7-04—Payne and Co—Dewkabai vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—Crawford B and Co
338-03—In person—A pauper Jivraj Purbat vs Ramji Kutchra and another—In person
228 04—K D Shroff—Dhunjibhoy Merwanji Shroff vs Nusservanji Cursetji Sukhia—Craigie L and O
590 03—Wadia G and Co—Tancurang Sudkhoji Bole vs Balaram Sudkhoji Bole and others—Payne and Co—Jamsetji and R
245-01—Ardesir H D and Co—Salley Mahomed Allarakhia vs Abdullabhoy Khakibhoy Readymoney—Little and Co
267-02—Ardesir H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rehman Shirazi vs Hajibibi widow and others—Captain and V
877-01—Edgelow G and W—Bibi Sakina widow vs Mirza Mahomed bin Haji Abnul Hoosein Shiraji and others—Craigie L and O
384-07—Captain and V—Fakirchand and others vs Doolubh Govindjee and others—Madhowjee V
117-04—Bhaishunker K and G—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Bai Sudha Alias Mcghebai—Madhovji and V
103-04—Bicknell M and M—Dinshaw M Funtheckey and another vs Khatri Salemahomed Jaffer—Little and Co

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(The "Bombay Government Gazette," September 22.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of this Dept Notifin No 5528 dated the 7th Sept H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A F Maconochie ICS on relief to be Political Agent Surgana.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr S R Arthur ICS on return to duty to act as Political Agent Janjira Mr A R Bonus I C S on relief to be Political Agent Akalkot

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Azam Balaji Dhonddev Devle Mahalkari petha Khandala in the district of Satara is appointed under sec tion 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1895 to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr Temuras Navroji Sanjana second class Subordte Judge Haveli and Vadgaon is granted privilege leave for three months from the 21st Sept or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

In modifin of Govt Notin No 4521 dated the 27th Aug so far as it relates to the appointments of Messrs Temuras Navroji Sanjana and Dattatraya Ganesh Medhekar the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Gopinath Mahirat Kharkar BA LLB to act as second class fourth grade Subordte Judge and to do duty as second class Subordte Judge Haveli and Vadgaon during the absence on leave of Mr Temuras Navroji Sanjana or pending further orders.

Mr A W Varley I C S Assist Collr in the district of Surat is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the first class in that district.

With reference to Govt Notifin No 5216 dated the 27th July and under the provisions of sec 32 of the Civil Procedure Code H E the Govr in Council is pleased to declare that Mr Ganesh R Jaisam Keskar is still empowered to prosecute or defend on behalf of the Chief of the Indore State any suits that may arise concerning the estates in the districts of Poona and Sholapur alleged to be belong to H H the Maharaja Holkar of Indore or the Indore State.

The Govr in Council is pleased under section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to invest Lieutt Col J A Wyllie Cantt Magte Belgaum and Magte of the first class in the district of Belgaum with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—

Power to require security for good behaviour sec 110 Power to make orders as to local nuisances sec 133 Power to take cognizance of offences without complaint sec 190 1 c Power to try summarily sec 260 and Power to order released convicts to notify residence sec 565 1

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Home Dept is republished for general information:—

JUDICIAL.

The services of Major E St A Wake Cantt Magte Mhow are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bbay for employment as a Cantt Magte.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A E L Emanuel M A Oxon I C S on return to duty to be Assistt Judge and Additl Sessions Judge Ratnagiri and to direct under sec 193 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 that he shall try such cases as the Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri may make over to him for trial.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments on the return to duty of Mr E Clements I C S:—

Mr C R Roper I C S on relief to do duty as Joint Judge and Additl Sessions Judge Karachi.

Mr M S Advani Barrister-at-Law on relief to do duty as Assist Judge and Additl Sessions Judge Hyderabad.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H Lucas I C S is allowed an extension by six days of the furlough granted to him in Govt Notifin Nos 1726 dated 11th March 1903 and 6252 dated 16th August

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R E A Elliott I C S to do duty as Assist Collr in Khandesh temporary measure.

Mr A H A Simcox I C S has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty before the expiry of his leave

Mr S R Arthur I C S had been allowed by H M's Secry of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave

Mr R P Jehangir Assist to the Collr of Abkari Bombay has been allowed by H M's Secry of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

In moditn of so much of Govt Notifin No 6815 dated 7th Sept as relates to Mr R A L Moore I C S H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Mr S R Arthur ICS on return to duty to act as Collr of Kolaba and to be member and president of the Local Board estad for the Kolaba Dist. Mr A R Bonus I C S on relief to be Collr of Sholapur and to be member and president of the Local Board established for the Sholapur Dist Mr A F Maconochie ICS on relief to be Collr of Nasik and to be member and president of the Local Board established for the Nasik Dist.

Mr M D Mackenzie Depy Commr Thar and Parker is allowed privilege leave for one month and a half

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C A Beyts I C S to act as Depy Commr Thar and Parker in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of Mr M D Mackenzie or pending further orders

In modifin of Gov Notifin No. 5725, dated 27th July Mr R M Kennedy I C S Commr N D is allowed privilege leave for three months on combination with furlough for three months with effect from 3rd Octobr the subsequent date on which he may avail him self of it;

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

Thursday.—The depression in lower Bengal is still in existence and to-day is deepest over South-East Bengal and the neighbouring sea area. Rain has been fairly general in Burma and local rain has fallen in North-East India. Rain has increased in the south Peninsula and sea has risen slightly on the Malabar Coast. The barometer has fallen and the weather is unsettled in the Kashmir, Himalayas where light rain has occurred. Among the more important amounts of rain are Tavoy 4 inches, Calicut, Wellington 2, Moulmein, Diamond Island, Darbhanga, Mercara 1 1-2, Dibrugarh, Murree, Cochin, Trichinopoly, Bangalore 1, Negapatam, Chitaldroog, Kodaikanal, Rawalpindi half an inch. The temperature of the past day was higher than usual in Khandesh, Deccan and North of the East-Coast. It was very largely below normal in Baluchistan and parts of Kashmir, Himalayas. The lowest temperature last night was 32 degrees at Sonemarg. Rain will probably continue in Burma especially in the coast districts, but very little rain may be expected during the next 24 hours in Assam and the interior districts of Bengal. Local thunderstorms are probable in the West Himalayas Conditions are favourable for continuance of rain in the Southern half of the Peninsula.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 22ND SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Weather unsettled. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain Cotton plants flourishing. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun. Food-grains doing well. Rapeseed being sown. Gingelly requires rain.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls.

Amraoti.—Seasonable Cotton plants showing bolls.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants in flower. Food-grains doing well. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Dhulia.—Mornings cold and dewy. Seasonable. Cotton plants in flower. Crop prospects generally good.

Jalgaon—Bright, no sign of rain. Morning cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening and continue to show more improvement Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgaum.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and want fine weather. Cotton larger area sown this year. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Considerable improvement in crops perceptible.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Seasonable. Cotton plants in flower. Cotton crop excellent. Rabi showing progressing favourably.

Sholapur.—Showery. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Bellary.—Seasonable. Rain general over district. More rain wanted generally. Crop prospects generally good.

Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 22ND SEPTEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over nearly the whole country. The barometer is from 01 to 1 of an inch below normal in Sind, the Punjab, United Provinces, Rajputana and at Saugor, Neemuch, Madras and Negapatam and above it elsewhere.

Winds are easterly at Lahore, Ratnagiri and Karwar and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, Cutch and at Neemuch and Colombo.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—maximum 5° to 6° in excess at Masulipatam, Ahmednagar, Malegaon and Rajkot, Deesa and Jacobabad, and 5° in defect at Coimbatore. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places.

Rain.—Calicut received 2 29", Cochin and Bangalore about an inch, and Indore, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Mangalore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo light to moderate showers.

Weather.—Winds are blowing strong at Colombo and the sea is rough which are indications of disturbed weather in the Bay. Conditions are favourable for local rain in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st September 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ......inches	29 810
Temperature of the air ......degrees	82·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air......	0·782
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)......	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	87·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·9
General-Directions of Wind.* ......NW, NE, WNW	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*	223
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	1·75
" " year	32·80
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd Sept.,	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 17th September 1904.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills.

1. Amount to be remitted during 1904-05 ...... £16,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 17th September 1904 ...... £8,452,989
3. Balance to be remitted from 18th September 1904 to 31st March 1905 ...... £8,047,011

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The immortal Pooh-Bah, Lord High Everything Else, would find a kindred spirit where he to pay a visit to Norwood, Pennsylvania. In that happy community it is found feasible to unite all legal offices in the person of one man. He is magistrate policeman, deputy sheriff, usher, gaoler, and public crier. In one thing only does he differ from his prototype. The salary which he receives is exceedingly small. One would like to know what is the population of Noorwood.

There was quite an ideal "printer's error" in a recent number of the "Mainzer Anzeiger." It occurred in the course of a very flowery note on the recent society jewel robberies in America. This is how it runs:—"A terrible inquietude ran through the gay and brightly dressed throng, which had so recently laughed and chattered lustily. All enjoyment was at an end, everyone looked suspiciously at his neighbour, and on every face one could read the question, 'Why do we eat no insects?'" This fascinating query was not what the writer meant to write. That, indeed, will never be known for it had vanished from the page, and its place was taken by what should have been the heading of the next paragraph.

A Society of Apple Consumers has been recently established in New York, and it has now 60,000 members in different parts of the United States. The object of the society is to encourage the apple growing industry of the country. Each member pledges him or herself to consume two apples every day of their lives in order that prosperity may shine on the American orchards. It is worthy of note that Canadian apples won't do; they must be genuine Americans, and every member of the society must be careful on that detail. It is said that the society has already created an appreciable demand for Californian apples. The precedent is a dangerous one. Next we shall hear of enthusiastic Imperialists who are pledging themselves to drink daily two gallons of British beer for the benefit of the British hop-garden.

It appears that Bayreuth by no means satisfies the fervour of certain German Wagnerians. Accordingly Herr Ernest Lanterer of Frankfort, has just submitted for the approval of the Kaiser a scheme for the erection of another Wagner temple. It is to be erected at the summit of the highest of the Taunus Mountains, between Frankfort and Wiesbaden. It is to take the form of a theatre more imposing than those at either Bayreuth or Munich, and no other works will be staged but those of the author of Parsifal. It is sad to relate that many of the most prominent musicians in Germany are unfavourable to the suggestion, on the vulgar and common-sense ground that it would be a useless expenditure of money. As if money mattered!

How many municipalities are there which issue a monthly literary journal containing reviews of books and the like? Such a publication is issued by the Bootle Corporation, under the name of The Bootle Free Library Journal. It is a neatly printed periodical of sixteen pages, and it contains a brief survey of all the volumes which have been added to the library, together with reviews of the chief ones. The ratepayers are thus enabled to see at a glance the character of the additions and they are even assisted to judge without the trouble actually of reading the books whether they are likely to be of use or interest. The Bootle Library has one other excellent plan. In the catalogue of prose fiction there is a list of all historical fiction in chronological order giving the title of each book which deals with a particular period in order that young persons may make themselves acquainted with the history of the world by this pleasant means.

A pathetic story dealing with the marvellous digestive powers of the goat comes from Arras, the place where they make tapestries. In the neighbourhood of that town there is a widow who keeps a farm and a pet goat. The quadruped follows its mistress about in the same persistent fashion as the famous lamb did. But this devotion on the part of the goat has been the cause of its sudden death and much pecuniary loss to its owner. A short time back the lady paid a visit to the bank at Arras, and drew out the sum of 900 francs in notes. These she placed carefully in the pocket of her dress. On her return home she was met by her favourite, who fawned about her like a dog. It poked its nose in her pocket, withdrew the bundle of notes, and immediately devoured them, although its mistress made every effort to recover her treasure. When she failed in doing this she had the goat killed but no traces of the bank notes could be found in its stomach, as they had been reduced to pulp. The poor woman is in a state bordering on despair, and as the bank authorities cannot trace the number of the notes, they are unable to make good the loss.

An interesting light on the value of licences in Australia, which is not without its bearing on the recent discussion over the compensation question in England is shown in a report from Melbourne dealing with the compensation paid for the compulsory closing of thirty-seven licensed houses in North Melbourne as a consequence of the adoption of local option. The claims amount to nearly £50,000. The Compensation Court has been dealing with about two cases a week on an average, and will, at that rate, be occupied for three or four months yet in hearing the evidence and making awards. So far eight hotels have been adjudicated upon and the total amount of compensation awarded to owners and licensees is £10 383 16s 5d, or in round figures, £1,300 per hotel. If this average is not exceeded the total will be over £48,000 and it is quite possible that it will be more. The question of compensation to breweries, where they come in as a third party having an interest, will have to be decided in some cases. There are several points of law and intricacies in cases the consideration of which may extend the sittings of the Court till very late. This suggests an interesting arithmatical problem if a licence in North Melbourne be worth £1,300, what is one in Manchester likely to be valued at?

The International Congress of Physiologists met on Aug. 30 at the Solvay Institute in Brussels and will continue in a series of similar meetings to be held at Turin, Cambridge, Berne, and Basel. The president, Dr. Heger, in his opening address, expressed regret for the absence through reasons of health of the honorary president, Sir Michael Foster, M.P. The proceedings of the congress are private.

Edelman, Fremy, and Verneuil, and others have made rubies in the laboratory, but their method have not come into general use. It appears, however, that a new process of making them by fusion is likely to produce gems fit for jewellery on an industrial scale. It is to fully described in the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique." It consists in fusing the chemical ingredients of ruby in the oxyhydrogen blow-pipe under certain conditions favourable to the production of good transparent crystals.

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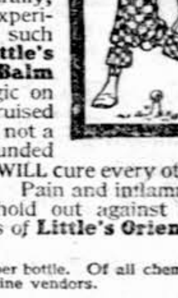
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PURELY PERSONAL.

THEY tell this story of Sir Francis Bertie, who has just become British ambassador to France, says "M. A. P." as Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Francis used to go to Balmoral and Windsor during the late Queen's reign. On one occasion, say the raconteurs, the Queen said to him after dinner: "Mr. Bertie, I must ask you to be good enough not to sign your telegrams announcing your arrival 'Bertie,' as it makes me expect my son, and causes me disappointment." This with the utmost gravity. After that the telegrams were carefully signed "Francis Bertie." Confusion was saved at the cost of a half-penny.

According to "M. A. P.'s" "Birthday Book," Sir Francis Bertie numbered just sixty years of age the other Wednesday—the 17th of last month, to be precise. His appointment was announced but a few days afterwards. No more suitable, and no better-merited birthday gift could possibly have been bestowed upon a man with so admirable a Foreign Office record behind him. For the Embassy to Paris is at once the most distinguished, the most onerous, the pleasantest, and the best-paid of all the diplomatic appointments in the gift of the British Crown.

Yet Sir Francis Bertie has risen to the ambassadorial apex, so to say, in a couple of strides—certainly in a couple of years, which comprise the total of the purely ambassadorial career that he has behind him. He succeeded Lord Currie at Rome, and now he has gone to Paris—"voilà tout," if you except his famous trip with Beaconsfield to Berlin in 1878, and a minor mission under the Duke of Fife, to give the Garter to the King of Saxony, in 1881. Were he alive, one wonders what hard things poor John Kensit would have to say of King Edward for sending to the anti-papal Quirinal in the first instance, and to the militantly anti-Roman Quai d'Orsay in the second, an Ambassador of so ancient a Catholic family as Sir Francis Loveson Bertie.

"Success in diplomacy runs much more frequently in families than does political success on the floor of the House of Commons. Even the long triumphant record of the Cecils has been won rather in the Chancelleries than in the forum. Of Parliamentarian sons whose feet are too small for their father's shoes the tale it o'er long for the telling; besides, they live to-day, and the record would ring censorious in a non-contentious paper. But the descendants of the new Ambassador to Paris will be able to number among their ancestors as many as three very notable French envoys, whose appointments span the three centuries separating this month from the "spacious days of great Elizabeth." Sir Henry Norris, founder of the line, son of the Constable of Wallingford Castle, was Queen Bess's Minister to France, and did so well in his mistress's service that she summoned him to Parliament.

Lady Bertie is the daughter of the first Earl Cowley, who was Ambassador in Paris when King Edward first visited the city in his teens. In these days of so much talk of the "entente cordiale," it is pleasant to read that

The first Earl Cowley helped to avert what might have been a deplorable conflict between the two countries. From Lord Malmesbury he had received what the Jingoes of that day dubbed a "highly patriotic dispatch" for presentation to the French Government—a dispatch which Lord Cowley saw, if presented, could only mean war. He put it in his pocket, therefore, and in his private capacity, not as Ambassador submitted it for preliminary perusal to Walewski, the brilliant French Minister of that day. The Minister, having read the document, observed, "You may give that dispatch, but if you do I will send you your passports to-morrow morning!" Earl Cowley was a wise man. He took highly patriotic dispatch back to the British Embassy, and thence returned it twice to Downing Street before it was "officially presented at the Quai d'Orsay. All that was inflammatory was taken out, and there was peace instead of war between the two nations.

Walewski, by-the-way, was reputed to be a natural son of Napoleon. The story, which I believe to be well authenticated, shows how two sensible men can quietly arrange to prevent two foolish nations from flying at each others' throats. Both his Roman and his "F. O." records give assurance that Sir Francis Bertie will be as sensible, as wise, and as tactful as his father-in-law, to whose arduous work he succeeds in not less arduous times.

I wonder if many readers remember a paragraph I wrote at the close of the Boer war, instancing Lord Kitchener's innate gift of diplomacy? It was a simple incident. At the famous peace conference, one of the Boer leaders held out against the conditions, stubbornly and morosely. Things came to a dead-lock for the moment. Come, come, So-and-So, said Kitchener, laying his hand kindly on the Transvaaler's shoulder, don't sulk, don't sulk. It was the manner rather than the matter of the words that prevailed, and restored unanimity at once. I remember basing upon this—and upon other instances of Kitchener's tact which I then adduced—the opinion that the victor of Omdurman had yet greater gifts for diplomacy than for the stricken field.

The Dean had a fine, stately, and exceptionally tall figure. This was, of course, yet more remarkable in his younger days, when his appearance was the very embodiment of manly vigour. At the Wolverhampton Church Congress held in the early eighties Canon Hole was a prominent figure, A fiery little man, of excitable temperament, and of view exactly antagonistic to those of the Canon—he thrust greatness upon himself in later years, by-the-way—erected a books all close to the entrance of the drill hall where the meetings were held, John Kensit—for it was he directed his assistant boys, as folks began to assemble, to offer his strongly-spiced wares to different distinguished people as they approached. They did so. As the Dean came along, the hawker-in-chief shouted out in loud, shrill tones: There that Canon Hole, the tall big man. I'm sure he'll buy a a tract on "so-and-so." The crowd turned round to gaze at the stalwart figure. The Dean took three strides up to the bookstall, and said amidst a general hush, as he towered over poor Kensit. "If I were not a parson, and you were not such a contemptible little man, I'd knock you down.

The stories of the Dean that he himself told or printed are legion, and almost all are good. Many others are in circulation a fair proportion of which may be apocryphal, but this is genuine: Five or six years ago the Dean was much out of health, and made a long stay on the Continent for rest. When he and Mrs. Hole returned the weather was bad, and they had a long and most stormy crossing. Landing much exhausted at Dover, they found the tidal service disarranged and there was an unusual delay at the station. To fill up the time the Dean made a study of the railway company's by-laws and rules on the station wall. As he pored over the regulations an inspector came up. "Ah!" said the Dean, addressing him, it's a one consolation after such a crossing, and this tiresome wait, that we go back half price. I don't unaerstand, sir, was the man's reply; there is no special reduction. Oh yes there is said the Dean; I've just been reading all yours notices, and your state that you take returned empties at a much reduced rate.

The death of Lady Reid, wife of Sir Robert Reid will be a sorrow to her many friends. She was Miss Emily Fleming daughter of Captain A. C. Fleming, and her marriage took place in 1871. Lady Reid interested herself greatly in her husband's political career, and enjoyed an immense popularity in his constituency and in the South of Scotland. Sir Robert Reid has been Liberal member for the Dumfries Boroughs since 1886. He was Solicitor-General and Attorney-General, and was decorated for his services in connection with the Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Committee.

Before me, as I loll on the West Cliff at Whitby (writes my "Studio" correspondent) is a "painted sea," on which "painted ships" swing drowsily in the brilliant sunshine, save where a trail of smoke mark the fevered progress of a steamer. Down to the right is the harbour, affording scenes (I have it on the authority of that distinguished water-colourist, Mr. Herbert Marshall) equal to any in Venice, and, clustering like a bunch of red cherries on the banks of the Esk, the quaint, red-tiled town, above which rises the brown-flanked bluff of the East Cliff, crowned with the splendid ruin of the Abbey. In the shadow of this is the parish church and "God's Acre," gained—gasping—by the ascent of one hundred and ninety-nine steps.

The late George Hudson, the "Railway King," was the first to see the possibilities of Whitby as a pleasure place, and bought the land now known as the West Cliff Estate. But Hudson got into difficulties, and the property passed into the possession of the first Sir George Elliott, by whose grandson, the present Sir George it is still retained. Sir George set himself actively to develop his property, helped by the manager of the "Saloon," Mr. Henry Walker, who, employed originally by Sir George as an architect, has during his four-and-twenty years in Whitby extended his activities until he may be described as Whitby's Master of Ceremonies.

At the "Saloon" there is a theatre, a reading room, and a band that plays twice daily. There are golf links, tennis and cricket grounds, while the Esk and the sea provide good sport for the angler. The geologist can find a happy hunting ground in the cliffs, and the antiquarian or collector who knows his business may pick up some real bargains in the way of furniture, china, silver, and pewter, in Whitby shops. Whitby has long been a favourite with artists, if, of late years, it has had to contend with Staithes, a picturesque spot eleven miles away.

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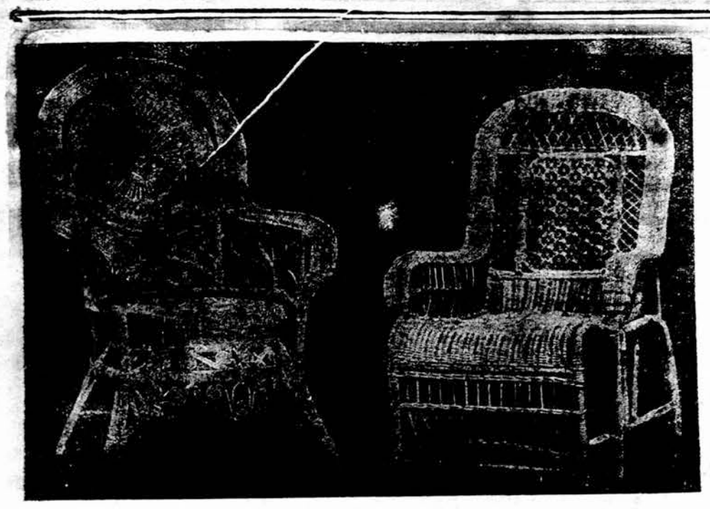
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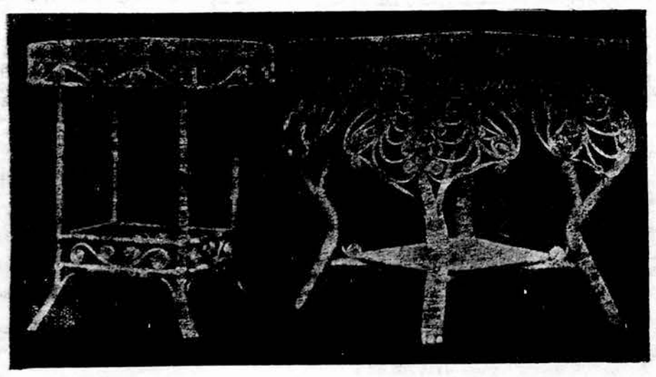
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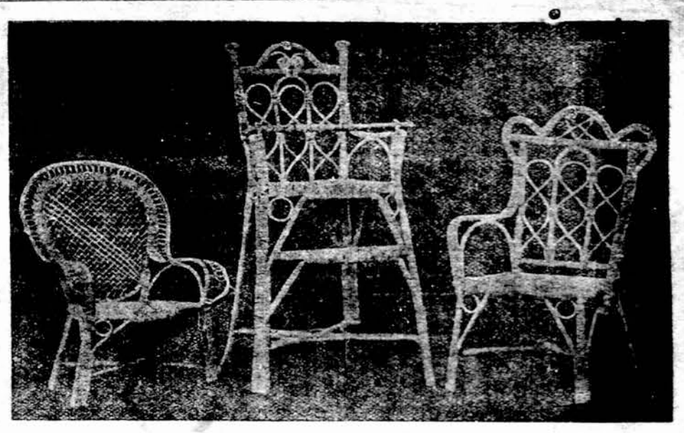
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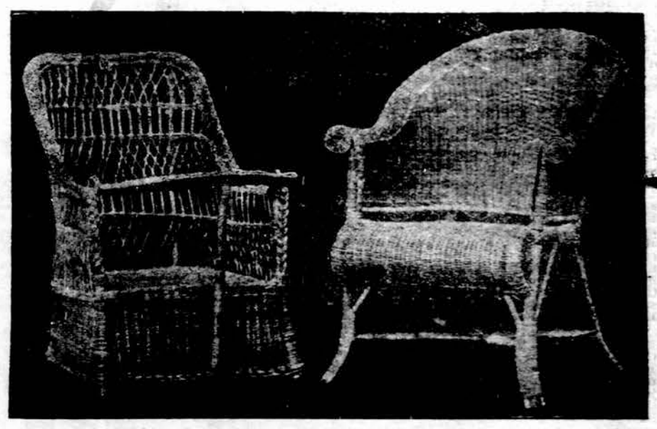
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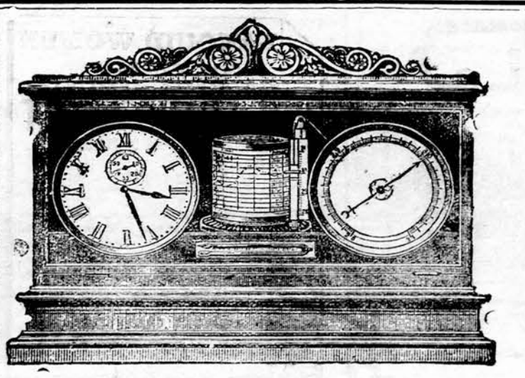
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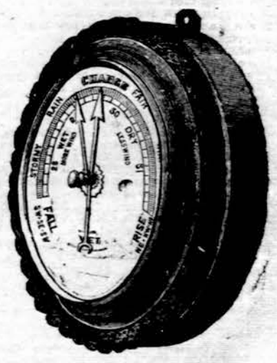
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